

# THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- The Family Farm
- Feedlot Water System
- Gifts from the Kitchen

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue



See "Stranger Than Fiction"—page 10.

- **READERS' LETTERS** are now being published in The Guide, beginning this month on page 10. If you are writing letters intended for publication, they should be as brief as possible, not exceeding 200 words. Letters are always welcomed, but owing to limitations of space, it cannot be guaranteed that all will be published.
- **FICTION** moves to a new place. You'll find this month's story, "The Sportsman," in the middle of the book on page 41 and following pages.

**SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED REPORT** on "Nova Scotia Craftsmen at Work" reveals the artistry and ingenuity of the Maritimers in a host of different home and community activities—see pages 46 and 47.

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**COVER:** There's beauty even after the leaves have fallen, so long as there are skies and geese and water, and the eye of an artist like Clarence Tillenius to capture them for us.

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# Editorials

## Farmers Deserve Responsible Leadership

MR. JAMES PATTERSON, who is both the chairman of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council and president of the Manitoba Farmers' Union, addressed the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Farmers' Union last month.

He was quoted to have said that the Federal Government was "doing exactly what they swore they wouldn't do—following a policy like that of the United States, and as one result, hog production units are springing up all over the West."

Support prices, he said, were based on a 10-year average, rather than on production costs, and the resultant low returns for many commodities was squeezing the small operator off the farm. The big operator was expanding, and vertical integration was making itself felt more and more. In the same address he suggested that hog and cattle prices should be held at this year's peak level.

These statements, coming from one who holds positions of responsibility in Canada's farm movement, are nothing less than shocking. Let us examine the record.

Since April 1 a support price on hogs of \$25 per cwt., basis Grade A dressed carcasses in Toronto, has been in effect. This price is 84 per cent of the 10-year average price. An announcement was made in September that the relative support prices for hogs at Winnipeg would be \$22.25, and at Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, \$21.50. At the time of writing prices for hogs had dropped to the support level for the first time, and the Agricultural Stabilization Board had just released its plans to maintain these prices on the various stockyards. The point to remember is that Mr. Patterson's remarks were based on the experience in a period when prices were above the support level.

When the support price was first announced we know of several farmers in Manitoba, who

at the time were not producing hogs, but who went out to obtain the largest loan they could get for the sole purpose of going into hog production in a big way. They stated they could lay hogs down in Winnipeg at \$20 per cwt. and make money into the bargain. There is ample evidence to show that a lot of farmers throughout Canada were of similar opinion. The September 1 quarterly DBS hog survey indicated that hog numbers on farms were estimated to be 29 per cent larger than a year ago, with a gain of 34 per cent in the West and 25 per cent in the East. Hogs under 6 months of age were up 40 per cent.

Obviously, to a large number of both big and small operators, the support price has been an incentive. Many farmers felt, at least in the shorter run, they could make money from hog production. It should also be obvious that, rather than the guaranteed returns being too low as Mr. Patterson implies, they have been sufficiently high to cause a sharp increase in hog output. Furthermore, if the guaranteed price was equal to or based on the average costs of production, or the yearly peak price which Mr. Patterson talks about, it would be an even higher guaranteed price than the one in effect, and to that extent it would be even more of an incentive to produce hogs. If such a price was guaranteed indefinitely it would result in more hogs being produced than could be sold at anything near the support level, if at all. Mr. Patterson can scarcely call for higher guaranteed prices, avoid surpluses, and make his argument stick.

NOW let us look at another aspect of Mr. Patterson's remarks. If, as he implies, the current price stabilization program is causing an expansion of vertical integration, does it not follow that the yearly peak price, which he suggests should prevail, would speed up this trend even more? In the first place the hog

industry in Canada has not been fully integrated. What is happening is that a proportion of the hogs are being grown under contract, which is quite a different thing. Moreover, the practice is not widespread as yet, and this is particularly true of Western Canada. In any event, there are many other and more important factors than price which have led to the contract production of hogs, and which have been outlined in this publication previously. There is no evidence to show that the price support program is either the cause or the effect of the trend to vertical integration.

Further on in the same address Mr. Patterson said, "So long as we depend on politicians and governments to do things for us we will continue to be beggars." Mr. Patterson is the spokesman for two organizations that have made unusually heavy demands on both the provincial and federal governments. Guaranteed prices based on parity or costs of production, which they advocate, could amount to subsidies running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Add to this their request of \$228 million for deficiency payments on grain, and you get some idea of how much they expect of governments. Now if Mr. Patterson is seriously suggesting that governments cannot legislate farm prosperity, we agree with him. But if this is what he means, how can he continue to be a party to the demands of his organizations? It is apparent he is being inconsistent.

Mr. Patterson is entitled to his opinions. He is not entitled to make irresponsible and misleading statements of the kind he made at Guelph without having them challenged. The Country Guide is as interested in the welfare of farm people as is Mr. Patterson. We suggest that he is doing himself, the organizations he represents and the farm movement in general a grave injustice, because those in government circles and elsewhere, to whom farm people look for assistance, will lose respect for his judgment and will tend to give little weight to the representations of his organizations. After several years of active leadership in the farm movement, Mr. Patterson should know that price alone is not the answer to the small farm problem. Its eventual solution, if indeed it can be completely solved, lies in a broad program of rural development. V

## Price Stabilization

OUR "What's Happening" column this month contains a fairly complete account of Canada's current price stabilization activities and the principles which underly them. It consists of direct quotations taken from an address by L. W. Pearsall which he delivered to the National Dairy Council Annual Meeting at the end of September. Mr. Pearsall is the chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

It is not our purpose on this occasion to attempt to evaluate the program or Mr. Pearsall's review of it. Rather, it is to draw the report to the attention of our readers, and to congratulate Mr. Pearsall for his well-prepared, forthright and highly informative remarks. They should go a long way toward helping farm people understand price stabilization and the part it has to play in Canadian agriculture.

All too frequently in the past there has been a noticeable, and we believe unnecessary, reluctance on the part of some of the Department of Agriculture senior officials to explain important pieces of legislation once they have been enacted, or to elucidate on the limitations which must be faced in attempting to make the legislation do the job for which it was intended. If Mr. Pearsall's address is an indication of a change in this pattern, we welcome it.

For our part farm people are among the most reasonable in our nation, providing they have the facts. If their demands, on occasion,

seem unreasonable, we suspect they have either lacked the necessary information upon which to base their representations, or that they have been misled or misinformed. There can be no greater disservice to the farm community than the withholding of information, or the distortion of facts once they have been determined. V

## National Broadcasting

A MAJOR change is to be brought about in our national system of broadcasting as the result of legislation enacted in the closing days of the last session of Parliament. A new Board of Broadcast Governors is to be established for the purpose of ensuring the continued existence and efficient operation of a national broadcasting system and the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character.

The new Board is to be given power to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations and the relationship between them. What this really means is that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been stripped of its regulatory function. It is to continue as a publicly owned corporation, but will now exist solely for the purpose of operating a national broadcasting service. This new legislation is designed to

overcome the longstanding criticism that it was unjust for private stations to be subject to regulation by the CBC with which they had to compete.

While we have some reservations about certain aspects of the new legislation, we are inclined to think the principle of separating the regulatory and operating functions is sound, and that in the main, it presents an opportunity to make what is in our opinion an already good national broadcasting system an even better one. Whether this opportunity is seized and capitalized on to the full will depend in large measure upon the Government's wisdom and its ability in making appointments to the new Board of Broadcast Governors and to the Board of Directors of the CBC; because it will rest with these people to determine the spirit and the way in which the new law is to be administered.

Whatever other benefits arise as a result of the changes which have been made, the Canadian public has a right to expect that the national system of broadcasting will be strengthened rather than weakened, standards of programming will be raised rather than lowered, and that the Board of Broadcast Governors will be able to safeguard the integrity and the independence of the national broadcasting system. It will be up to the Government, to Parliament and to the people of Canada to exercise the greatest vigilance to ensure that these objectives are retained. V



# What's Happening

## Price Support Chief Explains Canada's Program

The following report summarizes a recent address delivered by L. W. Pearsall, chairman, Agricultural Stabilization Board, to the National Dairy Council of Canada.

**A**GRICULTURE in Canada, and in other similar countries, is undergoing very significant technological changes. We are witnessing an agricultural revolution, in the sense of the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The older, self-sufficient type of farming . . . is giving way to an increasingly specialized, more efficient, business agriculture. The fear which Malthus advanced in his theory that a nation's population would always outrun its food supply has been replaced by a circumstance where agriculture's problem is one of surpluses rather than of deficiencies.

The matter is being attacked in a variety of ways. Greater efficiency in production and marketing is recognized within the industry, and at the governmental level, as being a fundamental consideration. Expansion of farm credit, land utilization and conservation, and research in the field of both production and marketing are all receiving active consideration. And to assist in maintaining a sound agriculture a great many countries, particularly those with a combined industrial and agricultural economy, have instituted price stabilization or price guarantee measures in one form or another.

It is important that price stabilization activities should be understood in their proper context, as only a part of

a broad agricultural program, not as an end within themselves, to resolve all the problems of the industry.

The proposition reduces itself to very simple terms. Prices established at levels which would ensure an adequate income to all producers of a given product, will result in a level of production which will create a greater problem than the one it was designed to correct. On the other side of the coin, prices established at levels which will avoid unmanageable surpluses will not be considered adequate to all producers under the wide range of efficiency which exists among them.

### EXPORT MARKETS VITAL

There is another aspect of price stabilization which cannot be overlooked or ignored. That is its international implications. You are fully aware of the stresses that are created between countries by actions which are an outgrowth of price stabilization or support activities. This subject received considerable publicity at the recent Commonwealth Economic Conference here in a field directly related to your industry when New Zealand protested our import controls on dairy products.

This is an area of interest, which I know you will appreciate must be taken into consideration in the administration of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. It is not simply a matter of moral or legal obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or other international agreements or agencies, but a ques-

(Please turn to page 63)

## Noted Farm Scientist Dies

**C**ANADA has lost one of its distinguished and able agricultural scientists. Word was received as we went to press of the untimely passing of Dr. K. W. (Ken) Neatby, director of the Science Service, Canada Department of Agriculture. He was 58.

Dr. Neatby was senior architect of a new research branch currently being organized in the agriculture department, and was slated to become assistant deputy minister in charge of research.

Educated at the Universities of Saskatchewan, Minnesota, and Cambridge, England, in the fields of genetics, plant breeding and plant pathology, he has spent a lifetime of devoted service to the betterment of the farming industry.

Prior to accepting the Ottawa appointment, he held the positions of cereal specialist, Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg; head, Department of Field Crops, University of Alberta; and, director, Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg.



Dr. K. W. Neatby

Dr. Neatby has made a marked contribution to the steady development and expansion of agricultural research in this country. He will also be remembered for his boundless energy, keen mind, the high standards he demanded of those who worked under him, and for his outstanding qualities of scientific leadership.

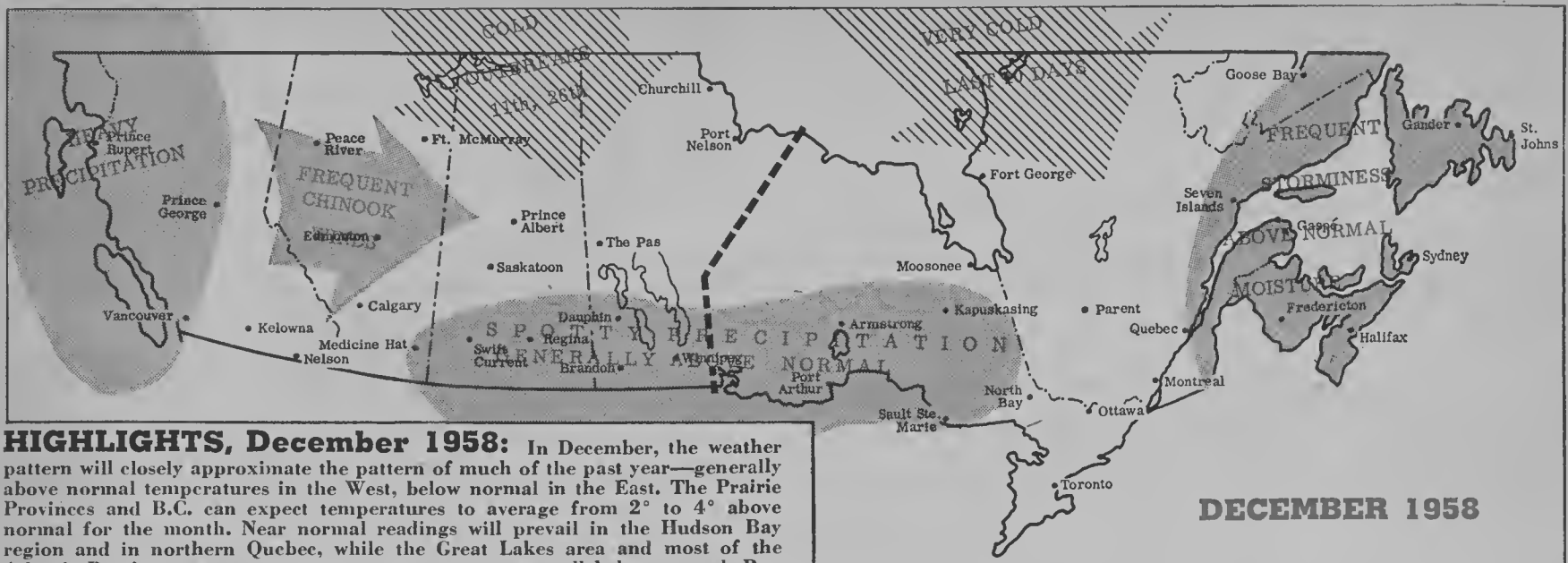
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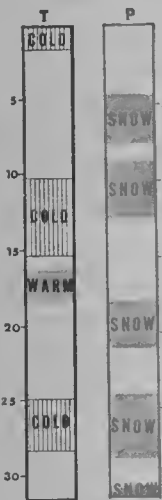
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**HIGHLIGHTS, December 1958:** In December, the weather pattern will closely approximate the pattern of much of the past year—generally above normal temperatures in the West, below normal in the East. The Prairie Provinces and B.C. can expect temperatures to average from 2° to 4° above normal for the month. Near normal readings will prevail in the Hudson Bay region and in northern Quebec, while the Great Lakes area and most of the Atlantic Provinces can expect temperatures to average well below normal. Precipitation will be spotty over the southern Prairie Provinces, above normal in Atlantic Provinces and extreme north-west, and below normal elsewhere.

DECEMBER 1958

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta**

First week 1-6:

Cold, subzero readings at start of period, temperatures moderating slightly at mid-week, snow likely week end.

Second week 7-13:

A quite stormy period, with snow likely at start of week and on 2 or 3 days toward week end. Much below zero in cold break toward week end.

Third week 14-20:

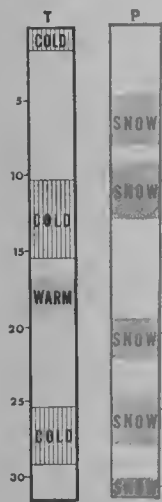
Temperatures quite cold at start of week, but with warming trend setting in at mid-week to send daytime readings near freezing. Snowy at week end.

Fourth week 21-27:

Stormy in southern portion at start of week, clearing at mid-week, more storminess with very cold temperatures returning again at week end.

Fifth week 28-31:

Cold at start of week with unsettled weather occurring around the 28th and again around the 31st.

**Saskatchewan**

First week 1-6:

Subzero temperatures at start of week, but moderating slightly at mid-week, unsettled weather at end of week.

Second week 7-13:

Mostly unsettled, with storminess and snow likely at start and on 2 or 3 days at end of week. Cold wave following mid-week will bring severe subzero temperatures.

Third week 14-20:

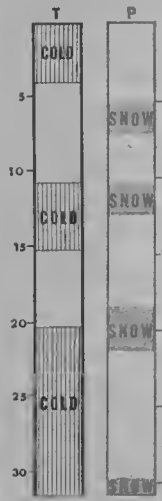
Cold at start of week, but temperatures moderating at mid-week, becoming mild by week end. More unsettled weather due over the week end, with snow likely.

Fourth week 21-27:

Unsettled at start, with snow. Clearing mid-week, but new storminess after mid-week to bring two or three unsettled days, dropping temperatures to very cold toward the week end.

Fifth week 28-31:

Very cold at start of week, with clearing skies. More unsettled weather due to move in at end of period, around 31st.

**Manitoba**

First week 1-6:

Mostly cold, dropping to near zero in south, well below in the north. Moderating at week end, with unsettled weather.

Second week 7-13:

Storm period at start will produce snow, clearing briefly at mid-week, but more storm and snow toward week end, followed by important cold wave with subzero readings.

Third week 14-20:

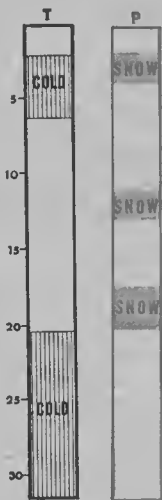
Cold at start of week, with temperatures well below zero. Moderating at mid-week, with storminess and snow moving into southern Manitoba at week end.

Fourth week 21-27:

Coldest weather of month will be felt this week, and will dominate period. Brief snow at start of week will give way to clear skies early in week, most of period cold, clear.

Fifth week 28-31:

Cold weather will predominate, temperatures below zero everywhere. Slight moderation at week end with snow.

**Ontario**

First week 1-6:

Stormy at mid-week with snow, followed by cold at end of week, generally well below zero north, near zero in Lakes area.

Second week 7-13:

Cold at start of week, with temperatures moderating by mid-week and remaining near seasonal through the period. Stormy with snow on one or two days near week end.

Third week 14-20:

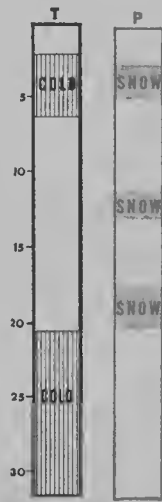
No unusual temperatures, readings generally in the 20's daytimes in southern areas. Stormy with snow on two or three days during latter half of week.

Fourth week 21-27:

Cold weather with clear skies will dominate this entire period, with temperatures sinking to slightly below zero in the south; well below zero north.

Fifth week 28-31:

Cold weather with minimum storminess. Temperatures generally subzero, but near zero in immediate Great Lakes region.

**Quebec**

First week 1-6:

Fair at start, but unsettled with snow on a day or two mid-week. Cold latter half, below zero north, near zero south.

Second week 7-13:

Cold at start of week, but moderation will keep temperatures generally above zero during most of period. Stormy on a day or two toward week end with light snow.

Third week 14-20:

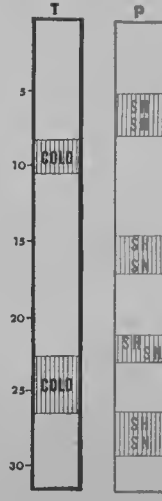
No extreme temperatures this period, daytime readings generally in 20's south; teens north. Stormy on two or three days toward end of the week.

Fourth week 21-27:

Cold weather will dominate entire period, with overnight readings slightly below zero in south, much below zero in north. No important storminess during this week.

Fifth week 28-31:

Mostly cold, clear weather, but tendency toward moderating temperatures at month's end. No important storminess.

**Atlantic Provinces**

First week 1-6:

Mostly fair, but storminess and unsettled weather at week end, with some snow and rain. Temperatures seasonal.

Second week 7-13:

Stormy with snowflurries or showers at start. Skies clearing mid-week, but cold weather will dominate, temperatures dropping into lower teens at coastal areas.

Third week 14-20:

Temperatures near normal, daytime readings generally near freezing or slightly above. Stormy on one or two days early in week, with showers and snowflurries.

Fourth week 21-27:

Stormy at start on one or two days with snow. Cold weather at mid-week with temperatures falling near zero in coastal areas, well below zero in Labrador. Snow at end of week.

Fifth week 28-31:

Moderating temperatures during this period, with showers or snowflurries in scattered areas at start of week.



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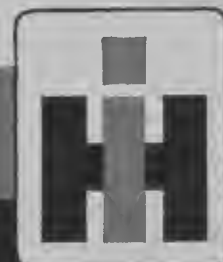
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# GUIDEPOSTS

**UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS**

**WORLD WHEAT CROP** reaching an unparalleled 8.3 billion bushels, reflected record crops in U.S., Soviet Union and China this year. Western Europe crop large but of poor quality, which may open door for extra Canadian wheat sales there for mixing purposes.

**CANADA'S FEED SUPPLIES**, counting both farm and commercial stocks, are down a little from a year ago but still large enough to carry big livestock program. Some trouble may develop in local areas in Prairies if winter season is stretched by poor weather.

**HOG PRICES**, in face of heavy supplies, likely to test price supports this fall. Substantial cattle exports to U.S. have sliced into domestic meat supply thus greatly aiding pork prices. Numbers of marketable hogs still appear to be increasing.

**PRAIRIE BARLEY CROP** made excellent comeback after drought with crop in each province well above last year's--this increased production is offset by lower carryover stocks so total supplies will about equal those of a year ago. However, with hog population up, more barley is likely to be fed on the farms.

**BUTTER STOCKS** continue to mount as production outstrips that of a year earlier each month. The trend which began in September 1957 shows few signs of tapering off as milk output per cow continues to rise.

**RAPESEED MARKETINGS** and particularly exports off to a slow start this season due to poor harvest weather in main producing areas and West Coast strike. More of this crop may be used in Canada this year.

**CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES** closely tied to both U.S. and home market demands. U.S. production now held in check as farmers build up herds, but more meat should be available next year and considerably more the year after.

**OAT BINS** bulging less this year. Although crop was larger, stocks were smaller, so total supplies are down some 10 per cent. Saskatchewan supplies may be on the skimpy side.

**OILSEEDS** continue to play a significant part in providing alternative market to cereal grains in Canada. Although combined acreage this year at 3.8 million is less by 700,000 than last year's (due to sharp drop in flaxseed) it is still three times larger than six years ago.

**SKIM MILK POWDER OUTPUT** is eclipsing many old records this year. In September production was 66 per cent above that of a year earlier. Stocks are mounting in unison and new markets are difficult to uncover.

**U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS** showing exceptional bounce this fall in response to gigantic supplies and new payment-in-kind program. Barley sales show biggest gain, followed closely by grain sorghums.



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### WELCOMES SUPREME COURT DECISION

Saskatchewan Farm Union President Alf Gleave hailed the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, in upholding the validity of the Canadian Wheat Board, as an important event in the history of the struggle of farm organizations to maintain and advance the orderly marketing of farm products. The ruling sustains the Board's powers as the sole marketing agency for prairie wheat, oats and barley. ✓

### OPPOSE FREIGHT RATE INCREASES

Both the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council presented submissions to the Board of Transport Commissioners strongly opposing the application of the nation's railways for an interim general freight rate increase of 19 per cent, and a further undisclosed increase.

The CFA Brief made these major points:

- It is less than a year since the Board delivered its final judgment on the preceding application for a general freight rate increase. Under these circumstances, farm people inevitably regard the new application for substantial increases as shocking.

- Thirty-six per cent of the estimated \$68 million increase in revenues from the request, if granted, would come out of the pockets of Canadian farmers who received only 8 per cent of the net national income in 1957, but made up 12.7 per cent of the total labor force. This illustrates that the freight rate increase falls with disproportionate weight on the farm sector of the economy.

- Seventy-five per cent of the increased revenues would be derived from 35 per cent of the traffic which would further distort the freight structure and destroy our national policy of regulating rates effectively and fairly to serve the interests of Canada.

- The existence of pressure for higher wages does not automatically justify further freight rate increases. Agricultural producers are constantly subject to increasing costs which they are unable to recoup by increased prices for their products.

- Should the railways' demands be allowed, it would bring to an end the power of the Board of Transport Commissioners to deal with the fair-ness of freight costs to users.

- The efforts of the railways to obtain a level of returns equal to those indicated by the requirements formula of the Board have not succeeded, and the continued attempt to succeed is distorting and rendering inequitable our freight rate structure.

The IFUC Brief declared: "The raising of freight rates at all will have a gravely deleterious effect upon the standard of living of 15 per cent of the people of Canada—the farmers—whose net income, as suggested, is already gravely low. Various agencies are now co-operating in a sustained attempt to correct some of the mala-

dies of the farming industry. We need hardly repeat that an increase in freight rates would be a severe and damaging blow to these efforts.

"We would suggest that the railways . . . might profitably examine their . . . levels of efficiency. Certainly it is unreasonable to suppose that all unresisted rises in costs should be coolly passed on to customers. ✓

### N.S. PREXY URGES FARM FORUM SUPPORT

Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture President Ross Hill, says "farm forums are a must, if we are to continue to build a strong farm organization."

Mr. Hill's reasons for making this statement are simply that he believes farm forums can develop the type of leaders the Federation needs, and they can initiate and stimulate sound policies for agriculture. He strongly advocates that farm people attend the Monday evening community meetings to discuss farm problems with their neighbors.

Federations of Agriculture in the Maritimes aim at having 250 forums in the region this coming season, 140 of them in Nova Scotia. ✓

### MFA LAUNCHES DIRECT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Manitoba Federation of Agriculture President S. E. Ransom has announced plans, and progress in carrying out of those plans, for a province-wide membership campaign to be held November 17 to 29.

The campaign is based on a new method of collecting the annual membership fees by the use of requisition forms. Farmers who sign the requisition forms will have a \$5 annual fee deducted automatically from the returns on the products they deliver to grain elevators or other handling and processing agencies.

Directors in each of the seven MFA provincial districts have been made responsible for the drive in their areas.

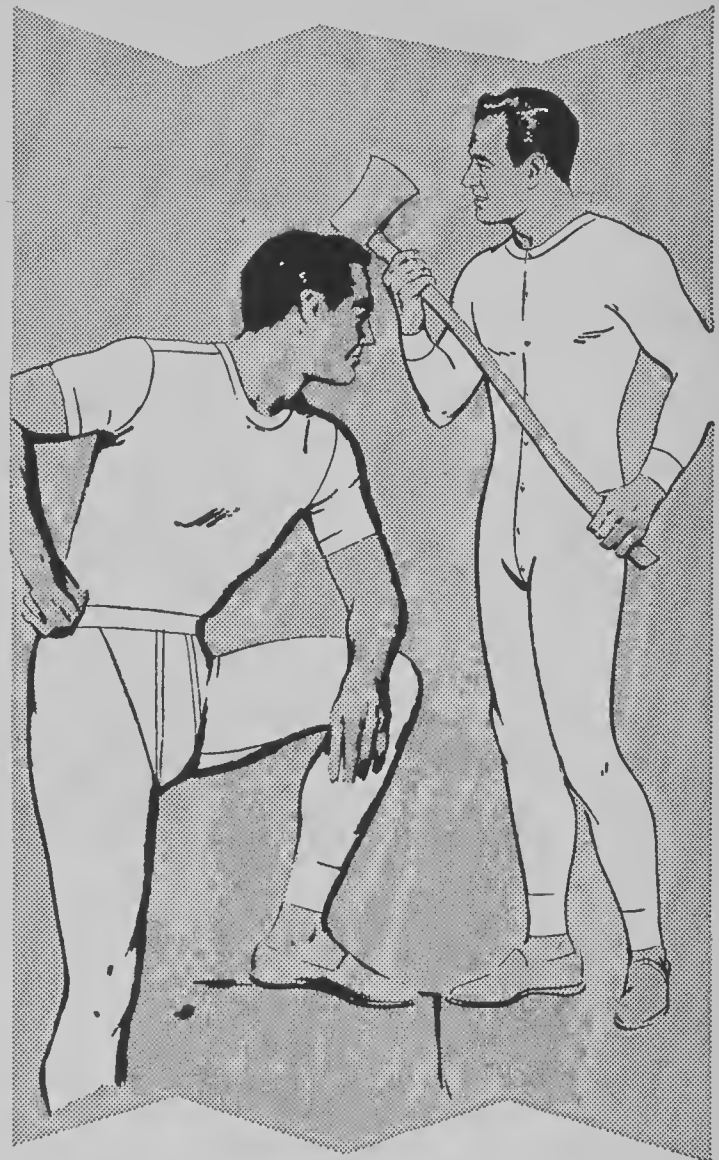
Mr. Ransom indicates that the new scheme has met with opposition in only one district. In the other six districts it has enthusiastic support. ✓

### OFU HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Reduced license fees for farm trucks, union labels for farm products, equality of opportunity in education were among the things called for in resolutions passed at the seventh annual convention of the Ontario Farmers' Union. Another resolution requested that the OFU be recognized as the policy making organization for agriculture in Ontario.

Guest speaker Stanley Knowles, vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the meeting: "People can win things to which they are justly entitled. Increased prices preceded increased wages, and increased wages did not upset the apple cart. In fact, increased wages strengthened the whole economy." ✓

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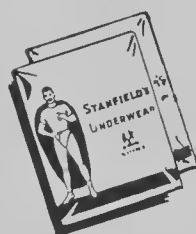
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## Letters

### Subscriber's Likes

Dear Sirs:

I just must tell you how good this issue [October] of The Country Guide is. The cover is super, "Through Field and Wood" a delight, as well as informative. Clarence T. gave me a real thrill. I've seen a deer look exactly like that. Thank God there are those who have eyes to see and ears to hear the wonders of nature. Please thank Clarence T. especially. I'll be watching for his articles and specially, oh, very specially, his illustrations.

Jim Z. looks pretty fine too. I'm so pleased to see his face. Makes it easier to pray for those . . . [that] write for you. I'll keep my eyes on Jim Z. too. Thanks so much for these features.

Family life can't miss, and neither can nature. I like "Rural Route Letter" too—also your fiction. I always read it and feel good afterwards. Home and Family is a very fine department.

These are my specials, but I read the entire magazine, and in spite of me, I am informed in my ignorance on many matters.

I like Country Guide. Thank you all very much indeed. . . .

Mrs. D.W.,  
Guelph, Ont.

Clarence Tillenius is a noted Canadian wildlife artist, and Jim Zilverberg creates "The Tillers" each month.—Ed.

### Stranger Than Fiction



Dear Sirs:

The enclosed cartoon, which appeared in The Country Guide last month, reminded me of a picture taken last summer (1957) of me and a very tall stalk of corn, grown on the farm of my son-in-law, Bill Whalen, at Kars, Ont. And it produced ears!

HENRI RODIER,  
Zenon Park, Sask.

The picture and cartoon are reproduced above.—Ed.

### Wants to Write

Dear Sirs:

I am in the writing business. As I have never sold anything yet, I would like to find out how a story, poem, etc., must be written to be sent to a company.

I enjoy your Country Guide very much, as I live on a farm and enjoy talking "farm." It has everything.

L.M., Bolton, Ont.

We prefer copy typed, double-spaced and on one side of the paper only. Send it with a self-addressed envelope.—Ed.

### "A Harvest Mouse"

Dear Sirs:

. . . I would like to say a few kind words in appreciation of the story "A Harvest Mouse" by Norah Burke, and would also like to include her illustration, Clarence Tillenius.

How anyone can make such a beautiful, true-to-life story about anything so small, and we might say insignificant as a mouse . . . is past all my understanding. But it gives me pleasure to read these stories and honor those who can write them. What a wonderful gift and who wouldn't like to be able to have it.

What a delightful change from the A bomb, the Nautilus, Quemoy and, last but not least, that great and god-like man, John Foster Dulles. As the old folks used to say, "There is corn in Egypt yet."

B.B.,  
Kindersley, Sask. v

Letters intended for publication should not exceed 200 words.—Ed.

# Oh what a wonderful feeling



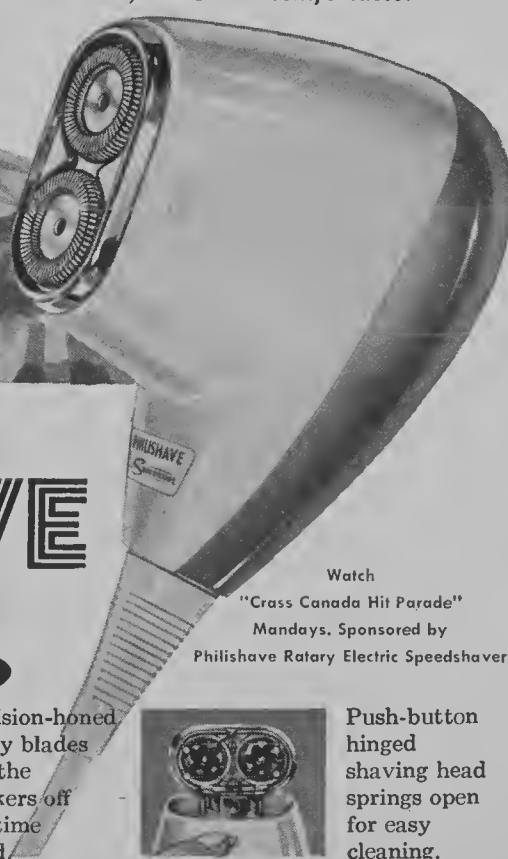
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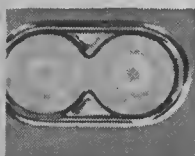
PHILISHAVE Speedshaver's rotary blades shave your beard clean, close and comfortable.



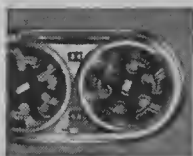
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# Under the Peace Tower

## Land Use Committee Calls for Combined Effort

by AL RICHARDSON

IN February 1957, hearings by the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada got under way. Thirty Senators were appointed to consider and report on the proper use of land in this country. They were asked for recommendations to ensure the most effective use of land resources for the benefit of the Canadian economy and the Canadian people. In particular, they were asked to place foremost an increase in agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it.

To date the Senators have called 38 witnesses to give evidence. The list includes senior officials of the federal and provincial governments, farm leaders, technical workers in agriculture, forestry authorities, aerial survey specialists and engineers in land use planning, water use and conservation. They provided a great deal of information on the scope and problems of land use and, in some cases, suggestions for its more effective use.

More than 350 pages of evidence were recorded and published and in addition much reference material was provided by witnesses.

This evidence indicates considerable work has been done and is underway by various government departments and also by private enterprise. Progress has been made in the field of land use and water conservation, both in investigational phases, (soil, land use and economic surveys) and to a lesser extent in action programs.

However efforts have fallen far short of what is required and moreover there has been some duplication. A plea has been made for a centralized co-ordinating agency to give encouragement and direction in the re-research into land and water use problems, and in action programs designed for their solution.

AT this time the Committee feels that it has neither covered the scope of the inquiry on land use requested of it, nor adequately assessed the submissions heard. Nevertheless it is, at this stage of the investigation, prepared to put forth four major recommendations for action outside the Committee. They are:

First, that the soil survey being co-operatively carried out by the Canada Department of Agriculture, the provincial departments of agriculture and the colleges of agriculture be speeded up and expanded. This would hasten completion of soil mapping of both the settled and unsettled areas of Canada.

Second, that the need of a systematic land use survey be brought to the attention of proper authorities. Such a survey should be based upon appropriate factors to provide for an economic classification of the land according to its most suitable use.

Third, that the work of various agencies in the study and management of our water resources be expanded, — specifically that relating to

drainage and erosion problems, condition of water tables and of present and possible future requirements.

Fourth, that more emphasis be given studies relating to farm size, organization and practices according to the physical characteristics of the land and economic conditions.

Committee Chairman, Senator A. M. Pearson, says it is essential that the Committee itself continue to study a number of phases on the subject of land use and related aspects in production, marketing, financing, etc. It is felt that the better informed the Committee can become, the sounder the judgment it can render and wiser the decisions it can make. The Committee feels its own task at hand is to determine two things: First, what problems in land and water use can be most effectively handled in an overall national policy, and second, what form of organization should be established to give leadership to such a national program.

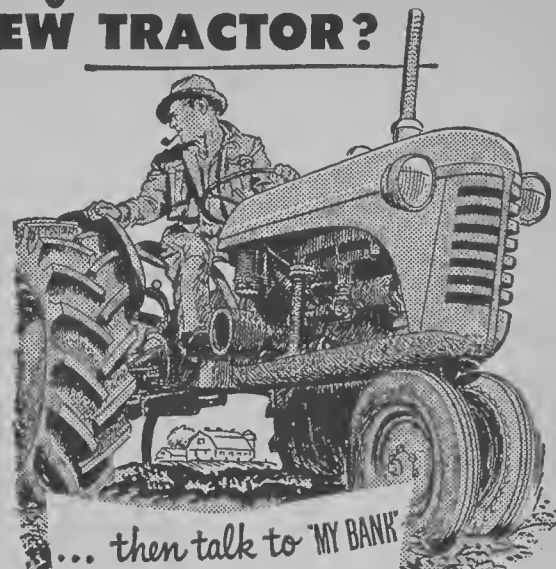
The Senators will likely study a number of existing systematic programs designed to bring about better land and water use. Some of these are: Certain phases of the work of PFRA in Western Canada; work of the Maritimes Marshland Reclamation; work of river valley authorities in Ontario; land use and conservation committees of the western provinces; agency programs in re-grassing of lands; development of soil improvement associations by farmers themselves, and agency programs in restoring tree cover to non-arable lands.

Likely at least one achievement in a land and water use project from each province will be studied. Similar achievements in the United States and other countries will be investigated as well as projects which were not so successful. Subcommittees will likely be named for these studies.

Possibly studies will encourage the Committee to suggest that machinery be set up on a national scale to co-ordinate and assist in programs designed to bring about better land and water use. If so, the Senators should give attention to another phase of the inquiry, and that is the nature and form of the national machinery required. It has been suggested by one national organization appearing before the Committee that an act required for such a national undertaking should be framed to be as broad and flexible as possible. This would ensure the greatest possible co-operation with the provinces in necessary programs.

The Committee will not be active again until the next session of the present Parliament. Members are re-appointed to it at each new session. Then again there is always the possibility of reconstitution depending on the wishes of the Government. It is likely at least three additional years will be required to complete the inquiry. This was the opinion of Senators serving on the Committee during the last session of parliament. ✓

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# Keeping the Farm in the Family

*In this first of a series of four articles on farm family business arrangements, Dr. Gilson pinpoints the problems of preserving the continuity of ownership*

by J. C. GILSON

WHO is to get the family farm? This is one of the most important questions asked by hundreds of farm families in Canada. Nearly every farm operator would like to think that his farm will continue to be operated by his sons and grandsons. The question of how the family farm is to be kept within the family from one generation to the next is of great importance to the farmer, his wife and his children. This question is one of the most complex and baffling problems of Canadian agriculture. An answer must be found if we are to preserve the continuity of family farm ownership in Canada.

There is no other type of business enterprise where the family work so closely together with the head of the household as on the family farm. The farm business and the home are tied very closely together. The wife shares directly in the ups and downs of her husband's business. Farm sons are apprenticed at an early age to their father's occupation. Most girls have shared in the work of farming operations at one time or another. Farming is truly a family business.

It is ironical, however, that the close knit nature of the family farm business makes it difficult to settle the problem of who is to get the family farm. The continuance of a given farm in the family where there are several heirs often creates a real hardship. Which son or sons are to remain on the farm with the father? What type of operating agreement should be worked out between father and sons? What consideration should be given, if any, to the children leaving home? These problems are difficult. But they cannot be ignored. Father and sons, in particular, need to discuss these problems among themselves.

If fathers want their sons to take over the farm some day, they must encourage their sons, at an early age, to take a share in the responsibilities of planning and operating the farm business. The sons, on the other hand, must realize the problems facing their fathers. They must appreciate that Dad has a lifetime stake in the business and that it will probably take them a lifetime, too, to build up a business that they can call their own.

Many farm fathers just do not take time to discuss the farm business with the son. In fact, many fathers, even if willing to discuss matters, do not know where to begin. Few sons, on the other hand, muster up enough courage to say to Dad, "I'd like to sit down and discuss my future in the family farm business."

The difficulty of getting father and son together to discuss the family farm business is illustrated by the following situation on a farm in U.S.A.

A father approached the county agent one day and said to him, "Mr. Jackson, my son is taking quite an interest in farming and I believe he has reached the point where he might be interested in a father-son partnership on our farm. He'll be down at the county fair next week showing cattle; why don't you mention it to him and let me know if he's interested."

The county agent thought it was an excellent idea and said he would do so. The following week, when he mentioned it to the son, however, he was in for a surprise. The son's reply was, "You know, I've been thinking about that, yet I don't know just how to go about mentioning it to Dad. Why don't you talk to him about it sometime?"

The present writer has encountered similar situations many times. Frequently, both father and son have thought about the problem of working out an agreement between themselves but have just never

got around to discussing it. It seemed easier to let it go until the right situation presented itself. Unfortunately, the "right situation" too often takes the form of a hasty settlement when the son decides to get married, or the father, because of ill-health or age, is forced to work out a less-than-satisfactory agreement with the son.

The longer father and son work together on the farm without some sort of business agreement, the harder it is to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement when the time finally comes for a settlement. And make no mistake about it, the final settlement must eventually come.

FARM families are needing help to work out suitable operating and transfer arrangements for the family farm.

Operating arrangements consider the way in which father and son share in the annual expenses, receipts, investment and management of the family farm business. The operating agreement might simply be wages to the son or an overall father-son partnership. Other types of operating arrangements are also possible.

Transfer arrangements are involved with the methods by which the farm business is to be eventually passed on from father to son. The transfer may be accomplished by gift, sale or the will. These are only some of the different types of possible transfer arrangements.

It will become increasingly difficult in the future to keep the farm in the (Please turn to page 38)

*Subsequent articles in this series will deal with:*

## ● Family Farm Operating Arrangements

It will describe the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of operating agreements which can be worked out between father and sons.

## ● Farm Transfer Arrangements

How is the family farm to be transferred from one generation to the next? Various alternatives are possible. They will be discussed in considerable detail.

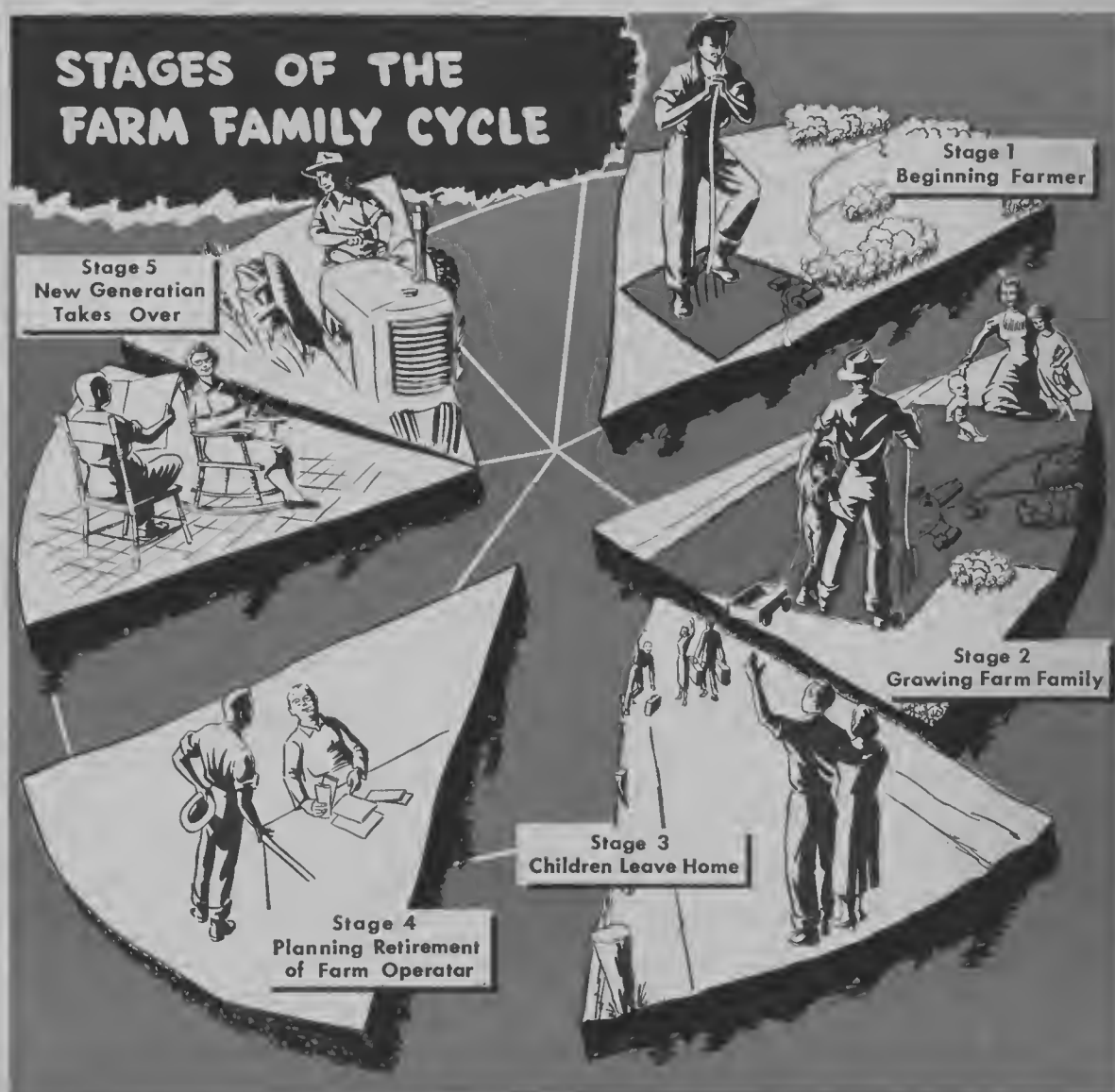
## ● Planning the Family Farm Estate

Many problems are involved in planning the family farm estate. The use of insurance, retirement plans, the trust, gift and inheritance taxes all will be dealt with.

## About the Author:

DR. GILSON conducted a field study this past summer among 30 farm families to determine the existing nature of their business arrangements, and to find out at first hand the problems that confront them. He is associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Manitoba.

Illustrated by WALLY BATTER



# Water System for the Feedlot

As seen by

CLIFF FAULKNOR

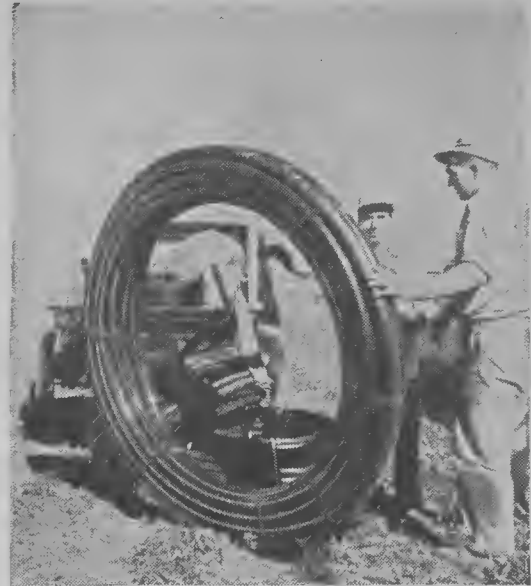
and his camera



Digger makes an 8-foot trench for main line. Outlets are self-draining to avoid freezing.

**N**EW materials, farm electric power, and automatic trough-filling devices have taken the chore out of watering livestock. This water system, installed for a new feedlot near Strathmore, Alta., utilizes plastic pipe in 1", 1½", 1½", and 2" sizes. Many farmers have found the material durable, light and easy to install. An electrically operated pump delivers 40 gallons a minute to 6 strategically located troughs to supply about 3,000 head of cattle.

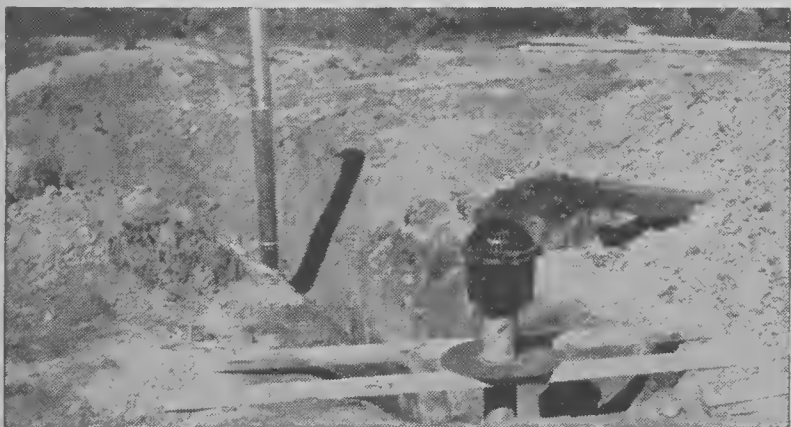
As will be seen from the pictures on this page, the installation is carefully planned and gives speedy results. ✓



Handpower moves plastic pipe easily. A similar amount of iron pipe requires machinery.



The first water outlet is speedily laid, starting at the far end of the feedlot. Immediately this has been done, a bulldozer is brought into action to push the earth back over the pipeline.



Another vital part of the installation is the feedlot reservoir, the valve casing and water inlet for the reservoir are located in a pit.



A balanced beam jack pump, with 1½ h.p. motor, can supply up to 40 gallons of water a minute.



Laying a plastic pipeline with the earth-moving equipment is not a long job. Here the final connections are made between the pump and the well.



The water system is complete. It only remains for one of the crew to check the flow of water and its taste at one of the new outlets in the feedlot.





Prof. L. H. Shebeski, chairman, Plant Science Department, shown in the University of Manitoba cereal plots. Above is a plot of Selkirk wheat—the end results of thousands of years of selection and 50 years of plant breeding. At left is a vigorous durum-rye hybrid — an entirely new kind of plant.

# Tailor-Made Crops

by L. H. SHEBESKI

**We are on the edge of a major break-through in crop production. Canadian plant breeders are employing new ways to improve our present crops and are hopeful of producing entirely new foods that nature hasn't developed**

*And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever would make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.*

**I**N this day of seeming overproduction, at least in Western Canada, the need to make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before may well be questioned. But for anyone who read the recent article in the Financial Post entitled "People, People: 100,000 Arrive on Earth Daily," the need to explore all the possible ways of increasing crop production should be self-evident.

According to the article, statistics put together by the United Nations show the world's population to be exploding with fantastic increases. Today's world population is estimated at 2.8 billion people. It will reach about 3.8 billion by 1975, and, by the turn of the century, it should be 6.3 billion. And in fact, according to the United Nations, if the present rate of growth continues unchecked for the next 600 years there would be only about one square yard of land surface for each man, woman or child in the world. It goes without saying that this can never take place; something will happen to prevent it.

The foregoing is not meant to be pessimistic about man's future existence on earth. It is intended primarily to indicate the need for continued and increasing activity in the many fields of research pertaining to improving crop production, of which plant breeding is only one approach.

**I**N this article on new developments in plant breeding, I will confine myself to the recent major advances in only one crop—wheat and its relatives.

Wheat has been a food crop since prehistoric days and, with the passage of time, has become

increasingly important. So much so—that today more wheat is produced annually than any other food crop. On the basis of the last 13-year world averages, wheat production exceeds rice annually by 12 million tons and corn by 39 million tons.

There are many factors which account for the continued and increasing importance of wheat. In prehistoric times man must have made a thorough search for the types of food crops that would most readily serve his purpose. We have every right to assume that in wheat he found a crop which was both palatable and nutritious, a crop that was easy

to gather and to perpetuate, and a crop whose grains would not spoil readily in storage.

At this point I would like to interject that man could only utilize that which was available to him in nature—that he did not possess the scientific skills or knowledge necessary to direct the paths of evolution to suit his particular needs. Therefore, taking wheat as he found it, man continued to improve wheat and for thousands of years this was done simply by selecting and increasing the better looking types that existed in nature. It is only in the last 50 years that there has been a rapid change in methods of improving wheat, and this change has come with the birth of the science of genetics which deals with the continuity of life: reproduction—heredity—variation—the transmission of hereditary traits from generation to generation. In addition to the science of genetics, the science of plant breeding is dependent on many other sciences.

In the last 50 years, as the plant breeders' knowledge of genetics and related sciences improved, and as they learned more about the transmissibility of hereditary traits, such as resistance to stem rust of wheat, they were better able to develop the types of wheat most needed. We have seen in the last half-century a steady succession of new and better wheats—Marquis and Reward for earlier maturity; Thatcher, Selkirk and Lee for rust resistance; and, Rescue and Chinook for sawfly resistance.

But despite these successes it is safe to say that scientific wheat breeding is still in its infancy. We have, in the last 50 years, relied on conventional methods of plant breeding which involve the controlled crossing or hybridization between varieties, and the subsequent selection and testing of superior types from the results of crosses.

We could, and probably should, carry on by these same conventional methods for at least the next 25 years to service our tremendous wheat economy. But to make major advances in wheat improvement, we require better control of the hereditary materials present in wheat. I believe we now have the knowledge and the tools to make major departures from the conventional methods of breeding. By using this knowledge, we shall more than ever be able to tailor-make wheat or similar crops to suit our every need.

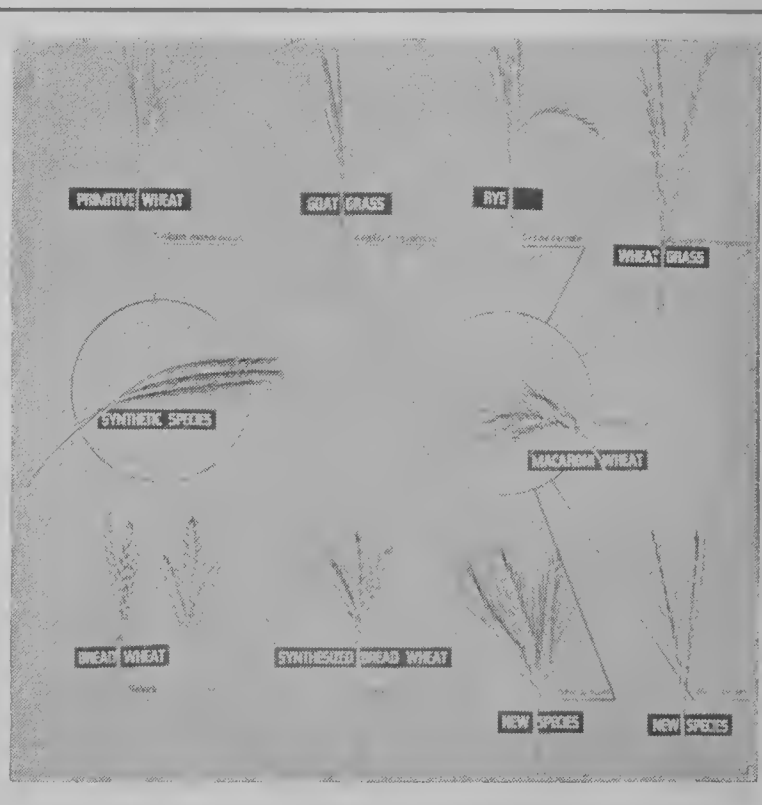
Two of the major departures or new approaches to wheat breeding may be labeled "chromosome substitution" and "species building."

## Chromosome Substitution

**W**HAT exactly does this mean? Let us start with the term chromosome. A chromosome is simply the name given to little rod-like bodies that can be seen under a microscope in the dividing cells of plants or animals. (Please turn to page 60)

## SPECIES BUILDING

Display shows the head types of parents and new species or kinds of plants derived from them. Recent work revealed that crossing goat grass with durum or macaroni wheats resulted in wheat that looked like existing bread wheats. Researchers then tried durum-rye and durum-wheat grass crosses. They were a success. The actual heads of the new plants are shown in the chart as "New Species." Vigorous vegetative growth and extra long heads make them impressive at this stage of development. Tests are underway to evaluate their uses.







Mr. Kirk who attended the IFAP Conference at Brussels, Belgium, October 3-13. He is secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

# Food Distribution Is No. 1 Problem

*Special report of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' Conference*

by **DAVID KIRK**

**W**HAT can the organized farmers of many countries, working together, do to improve their common lot? This is the question that the 10th Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers faced, and to which the farm leaders of the 26 countries present attempted to find some answers.

For each member country of IFAP there is a separate sovereign national government, with a farm policy designed, in the best judgment of that country, to serve its farmers and the nation as a whole. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that in these circumstances farm policies in one country can work against the interests of producers in another country. It is easy to misunderstand or ignore the point of view or the problems of producers in a foreign land and to carry on at home with a short-sighted determination to protect ones own interests without regard to the international consequences.

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers is founded on the faith and belief that you do not solve problems by ignoring them or quarreling about them, and that world farmers have more to gain by working together than by remaining apart and leaving their governments to deal with international problems without constructive guidance and assistance by farmers themselves.

IFAP is also based upon a conviction that, in a world where millions continue to go hungry, the ability to produce food abundantly is a precious asset that should not be let go to waste. On this point the members of IFAP are not naive. The world being what it is, unlimited production of food for which there is no market, however great the human need, is not a practical policy.

But on the other hand, when a reasonable regard for the security and well-being of farmers results in the creation of surpluses, these should not cause alarm or dismay. Rather, they should be used in an orderly way for furthering the welfare and economic development of the people of the underdeveloped countries.

## WHEAT AGREEMENT

**O**F the subjects before the meeting, the one of most direct and immediate interest to Canadian producers was the International Wheat Agreement. The present agreement expires July 31 and preliminary meetings to discuss a new agreement are being held this month. Early in the new year, a

full-scale conference will aim at preparing a new agreement.

The first thing to report is that IFAP went strongly and firmly on record in support of a new wheat agreement that, like the present one, would provide a range of prices for commercial sales that will ensure reasonable stability in the international wheat market.

The Canadian delegation at the meeting took the stand, and with this the Conference fully agreed, that the setting of an agreed range of prices must be the heart of any effective international agreement. But the recommendations of the Conference also made it clear that more and more people are coming to the conclusion that a new agreement must include in it some means of dealing not only with commercial transactions, but with surplus wheat disposal programs also. There is no doubt that large scale surplus disposal in wheat will continue. By far the greatest non-commercial sales will be made by the United States, but Canada, and perhaps other countries, will also be involved.

What the IFAP Conference resolutions on wheat said, in effect, was this: There is a very large world carryover of wheat that cannot be sold in regular markets. A great deal of this wheat should and will be made available to those peoples who need it, but who are not in the position to pay for it in the regular way and at commercial prices. Therefore, a new international wheat agreement should take this into account. It should at least agree on procedures for the carrying on of non-commercial trade and make the International Wheat Council an agency through which governments will consult together and guard against non-commercial transactions restricting and interfering with regular commercial business.

In the present agreement the guaranteed quantities subscribed to by the various signers were much reduced and, in addition, the United Kingdom was not a party to the agreement. This made it much less effective than it might have and should have been. There is little doubt that one of the reasons why the agreement was weakened in this way was the huge question mark that hung over the whole wheat situation as a result of the knowledge that, (1) large quantities of wheat would be disposed of, by the United States in particular, on concessional terms, and (2) that no international machinery existed for insuring that, if an importer signed the agreement for close to his full import

requirements, he would not be prejudicing his position.

The International Wheat Agreements have marked a major postwar advance in constructive international co-operation, in a field of vital importance to Canadian agriculture. There is no doubt that IFAP can take some credit for these agreements having been achieved. But some ground was lost in the last agreement with the reduction of the share of total world trade which was brought under it and the absence of the United Kingdom. The question this time appears to be whether we shall go ahead to a better and more comprehensive agreement, or slip further back. One way or another this experiment in international co-operation is clearly at a decisive turning point in its history. The stand of Canadian farmers and the Canadian Government is perfectly clear—they are for the orderly marketing of wheat under international agreement.

## OTHER WHEAT PROPOSALS

In its resolutions the Conference had two further things to say about wheat. It felt first of all that in addition to concessional sales and gifts, there could be another means of increasing to some extent the use of wheat by underdeveloped countries. This would be by establishing an agency through which governments might supply funds that underdeveloped countries could use for the purchase of wheat in commercial markets. Such an agency could be operated under the supervision of the International Bank, since this agency is so well suited to judging the need of underdeveloped countries for assistance of this sort.

Finally, the Conference was very well aware that the problem of wheat marketing cannot be divorced altogether from the situation in the coarse grains markets. In some grades wheat is a feed product that competes directly with oats, barley and corn. Moreover, cereals are alternative crops between which farmers can readily shift production. There are in the world at the present time huge carryover stocks of feed grains. In the United States there are 57 million tons of old crop feed grains to be added to 1958 supplies. This is enough to supply the entire free world trade in these grains for the next 5 years. The Conference, therefore, recommended that through the grains committee of FAO the problems of wheat and other grains should be looked at together, at frequent intervals.

## SURPLUS DISPOSAL

**L**AST year, when the IFAP met at Purdue University, Indiana, one of the main things it did was to make some detailed suggestions for improving the machinery through which nations meet to discuss surplus disposal transactions. The purpose of such machinery is to prevent surplus disposal operations by any country being carried on in a way that hurts the regular markets of some other exporter. FAO has a committee which is supposed to serve this purpose to some extent, called the Washington Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. The Purdue conference recommendations were aimed at making this Sub-Committee a much more authoritative and effective body.

(Please turn to page 62)

## CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVES

**H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture**  
**T. G. Bobier, President of the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture**  
**Gordon Greer, President of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture**  
**Gordon Harrold, President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture**  
**Lloyd Jasper, Past President of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture**  
**J. B. Lemoine, President of L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs de Quebec**  
**Alden McLean, President of the United Co-operatives of Ontario**  
**David Kirk, Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture**

# The Triumph of August Lange

Plagued by heavy hail damage in both 1956 and 1957 and battling illness, August Lange, with the help of his family, harvested a large-scale crop of Russian wild rye grass seed this autumn. This is the story of his achievement

by LYN HARRINGTON



The Lange family all shared in the work of raising the valued seed. Liuda, 15, and Irene, 17, in the back row; Arthur, 12, August Lange and Mrs. Lange.

District Agriculturist Hugh Michael and August Lange study young growth of Russian wild rye grass, growing between the strips of harvested wheat.

Photographs by  
RICHARD HARRINGTON  
and PAUL ANDERSON

THANKS to good husbandry and unusual climatic conditions, August Lange (rhymes with slangy) of Claresholm, Alta., has succeeded where many failed. He not only persuaded the temperamental Russian wild rye grass to seed, but produced one of the first large-scale crops in Canada.

This fall, Mr. Lange took off over 300 pounds of cleaned seed from each of 200 acres. He has made it available to farmers in dust-dry areas. It is one of the finest forage grasses known for drought conditions and is particularly suitable for fall pastures. Already orders have been shipped to Australia, to the drought areas of British Columbia, and to the Peace River District.

August Lange knows well the value of the seed he has produced. German-born, he has farmed some 12 miles out of Claresholm for many years. He is graduate of two universities, and spent 5 years in Europe prior to World War II, where he learned many of the European techniques and attitudes toward the land.

"This seed should be a tremendous economic advantage to the man at the bottom of the pile," he says frankly, "and that's why I set a low price for it. This continent has large natural deserts, in the dry prairies and parched mountain valleys. This can mean wonderful forage for livestock in such regions, as well as in Australia. And think of what it can mean to ranchers in Africa!"

Russian wild rye grass strikes roots 10 to 12 feet deep into the ground, and stays green through sun and snow. August Lange's crops were raised in years of drought, when no rain fell between April and harvest-time.

This grass was first discovered growing wild in Siberia, where other grasses petered out. Seeds were sent to the University of Omsk, and some filtered over to the University of Saskatchewan in 1926. It grew well enough, and occasionally set seed, but not in large quantity.

Good management went into achieving Mr. Lange's remarkable crop. He had to pioneer quite a lot of his way, though he leaned on experiments conducted at various experimental farms across

Saskatchewan and Alberta. He had to learn as he went along, since only a very few had raised this crop in commercial quantities previously. An Alberta experimental farm discovered the seed was more likely to set if the rows were placed at least three feet apart.

MR. LANGE, still a student of agriculture at 55, was about fed up with surplus wheat. In 1955, he decided to plant his first field of Russian wild rye. He had gathered seed from 16 different sources, from Manitoba to Montana, paying \$1.75 to \$2 per pound.

"But I only used Commercial No. 1 (the rest is still in packets) which was guaranteed to have no couch grass tolerance whatever. Well, I seeded it," Mr. Lange recalled, "and after it got established—there was the couch grass. We got after it on our hands and knees, my wife and the three youngsters and the hired man. It took ceaseless vigilance to get it all cleared out of the crop. We actually counted 2,600 couch grass plants to the acre, in a crop that was supposed to be perfectly free from it!"

THE rye grass was seeded in rows 3 feet apart with wheat, and the grain was harvested in due course. The grass, being a perennial, took the first year to establish itself.

In 1956, it sent up culms of seeds, and a fair crop of around 450 pounds of uncleaned seed to the acre was in prospect. Lange tested the seed in the usual manner, by bending the supple ends to see if the seed would break. Experts assured him he had another 10 days to wait. But the seed matured much quicker. He had a desperate search to round up combines on short notice . . . and then he only got an afternoon's harvesting in, when boom! out of the west came hail.

Hail! That was one blow August Lange had never expected. Never in 53 years of cropping the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -section had hail struck. But now it did, and flattened half the crop. The next day, the men got in 2 hours work, when another hail storm whammed in, and flattened the rest of the crop.

Lange planted what seed he had garnered, and hoped the plants would yield the following year.

This time, he inquired about hail insurance. But the only interested party demanded one-third of the estimated \$80,000 value, paid in advance. This was impossible. So when hail struck again in 1957, Lange felt mightily discouraged.

"The 1957 crop was fantastically heavy," he said sadly. "The local District Agriculturist was excited about it, and promoted the idea of a field day, the day we started harvesting. Well, that very day, hail moved across the sky in a wedge, striking down the field. We only saved a little seed that year, too. Well, then this year, the (Please turn to page 40)



Crop is bagged from the combine in the field. Inset shows the precious seed at close range.

**MR. DAIRY FARMER—**

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can move  
mountains**

**WHAT OTHERS SAY . . .**

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"Merchants reported increased sales during June"—food store official.

"We feel June is Dairy Month should be continued and have no improvements to suggest"—chain store supervisor.

"We think it is the biggest industry promotion in the country"—advertising executive.

"A real merchandising opportunity"—association head.

"One of the best co-ordinated advertising campaigns in Canada"—newspaper executive.

"Its good effects should be felt throughout the year"—dairy trade editor.

"A campaign that merits the highest praise from all of us"—provincial deputy minister of agriculture.

"Dairy Farmers of Canada is to be commended"—grocery chain president.

"Congratulations on the fine presentation"—bank manager.



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and you've been doing it by persuading Canadians to eat more dairy foods.

You've kept your income up and dairy stocks down by putting your weight behind Dairy Farmers of Canada and your 6, month-long promotions.

We know processors and retailers of dairy foods are sold on your promotions.

This year dairy processors supported them as never before, and over 4,000 food stores alone promoted "Dairy Month".

Numerous firms not directly connected with the dairy industry tied in their advertising with "Dairy Month". Newspapers, magazines, radio and television devoted space and time to dairy foods. Many government officials strongly backed your promotions.

Tremendous results like this don't "just happen". It takes hard work and money. Yet dairy farmers who supported their own program paid out an average of only 30 cents per milking cow per year to help increase the consumption of dairy foods in Canada.

# Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 2

**B**y night and by day, by land and by water, a questing brown shape strikes terror into the hearts of the four-footed gnawers from muskrat to meadow mouse. It is the mink: that eternally seeking, tireless hunter.

Seemingly never at rest, the first snowfall of autumn reveals his tracks along the yet unfrozen water courses. Now disappearing into the stream, where the darting fish still show signs of recent disturbance: now up over the twisted willow roots where the tell-tale drag mark and a few glittering scales show plainly why the fish had cause to be alarmed.

But in the tangled growth of willow and sedge that border the prairie

streams: here, where myriads of meadow mice scamper, is his prime hunting ground. In such places his tracks do not often show on the surface. Below the spotless white blanket, under the tangled mat of grasses, his deadly work is carried on. Here and there a hole in the snow and a jumble of tracks reveal where he has popped up to sit up and look about—perhaps to test the wind for danger.

Here too, a drop of blood and a tiny scrap of brown fur mark the end of the trail for yet another of the little grass eaters. There are millions of meadow mice, others of his kind: millions of tracks will still be made: but this one particular track the coming snows will record no more. V



## They Built a Small Town Theatre

by MAUD STRIKE

**E**VERY town has a theatre. So had Shellbrook—had had it for years, in fact, but several local organizations began to think it was time for a new one, especially as the old theatre did not have the traditional sloping floor, with which to view the shows better. Instead, the floor was flat and level, and between shows it was often used as the town dance hall. This flat floor made it awkward for theatre patrons seated in the back rows to view the shows clearly because those seated ahead rather blocked the scene.

The local Elk's lodge were the prime movers in a drive for a new theatre. They raised money by various means and much of the building labor was donated. Two White Elephant sales were held. Articles were donated by all and sundry interested in

the project and wished to see it a success.

Well over \$1,000 was realized from the first sale. Many of the buyers had their purchases resold several times, to help raise more money. The auctioneer donated his services and each sale was a success. Many items donated were still usable, and in some cases fetched as much as the owner had originally paid for them.

Old-fashioned horse machinery, furniture, and, in one instance, a complete dinner set was donated. Similar items were put up for auction at the second sale, a year later, and a somewhat similar amount of money was raised from the second sale.

The money was used to help finish the theatre as well as furnish it with up-to-date seating accommodation. Everything within or without the building is modern to the nth degree. The project was well planned and well executed. V





Queen of the hardtops . . . the Fairlane 500 Club Victoria.

## BEAUTIFUL NEW ARRIVAL . . .

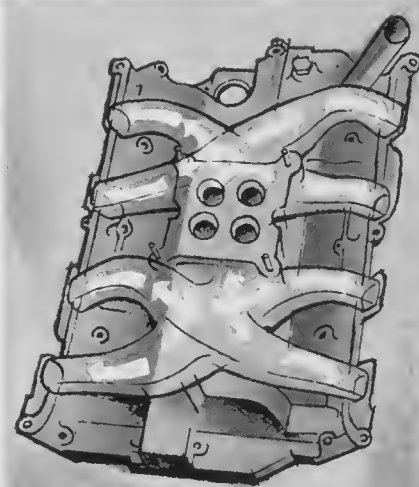
## BEAUTIFULLY RIGHT FOR YOU

Even when it's judged on looks alone, the new Ford's a winner. There's never before been a car in the Ford price field to match its clean, trim, purposeful lines. This is *real* style, and it will last for years.

But the new Ford is a sweetheart in more ways than looks. Sink into the foam-rubber comfort of the front seat and look about you. Who'd ever guess such a compact car could have so much space inside! Back seat passengers will welcome the extra helping of legroom; and they'll appreciate the greater headroom that the smart, flat roof-line gives them, too.

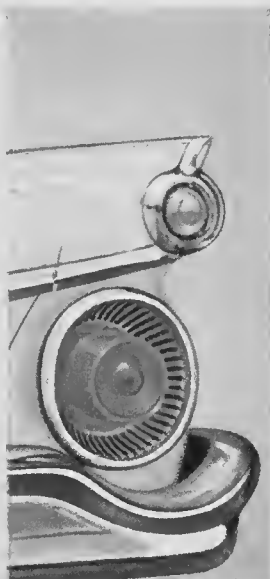
Pep has always been a Ford specialty, so you can expect plenty of it when you swing out onto the open road. What may surprise you is the fact that there's a thrifty Six under the hood. Ford's Mileage Maker Six is as lively as many a V-8—with the most modern design in Canada.

The new Ford looks so wonderful, drives so well you'll hesitate to ask the price. But don't worry, it's way down in the easy-to-own range. See your Ford Dealer soon and take a *discovery drive*. Once you have, you will know for sure that this new Ford is beautifully right for you.



This is an X-ray view of Ford's Expressway Intake Manifold for Thunderbird V-8 engines. The carburetor sits over the four holes on top. The arrows show the route of the fuel mixture from the carburetor to the cylinders. Because the passageways to each cylinder are direct and almost equal in length, each cylinder gets an equal charge of fuel mixture at just the right time. With every cylinder doing the same amount of work, you get full power from every drop of gas. No waste.

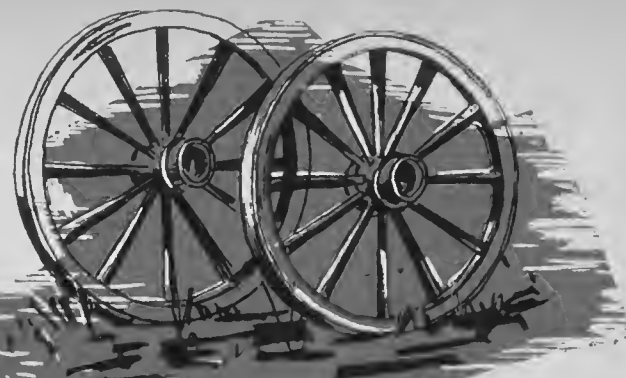
# 59 FORD



In every way  
so beautifully right

(Certain features illustrated are "Standard" in some models, optional at extra cost in others.)

# If wagon wheels could "TALK"...



"If wagon wheels could talk, what a story they could tell of trails which led—for the first time in Canadian history—to farmer-owned elevators! Of the pride farmers felt in delivering grain and in purchasing farm supplies, coal, salt, flour, binder twine and the like, at their own elevator!"

"This privilege was new and marvelous 50 years ago. As farm history it is unlikely to be forgotten, except as habit and custom tend to dull what was then, and remains today, U.G.G.'s outstanding contribution to Western Agriculture."

✓ **Speedy, Up-to-the-Minute Grain Handling Facilities and Sincere Personal Service**

✓ Finest Quality Farm Supplies, including Coal, Livestock and Poultry Feeds, Binder and Baler Twine, WEEDONE Weed and Brush Destroyers, Aluminum Roofing and Siding, Fertilizer and Anti-freeze.

✓ Ask about U.G.G.'s Customer Group Accident Insurance Plan — Low Cost — Big Benefits—Also U.G.G.'s Fire, Automobile, Property Damage and Hail Insurance.

Your appreciation of the pioneer part played by United Grain Growers Limited — then Grain Growers' Grain Company—in the promotion and foundation of Western Canada's first farmer-owned elevators is signified every time you deliver a load of grain or purchase farm supplies or insurance at your U.G.G. local elevator . . . WELCOME!

Your friendly U.G.G. Elevator Agent.



## United Grain Growers Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

SASKATOON



Two pole barns stand face to face with a fenced yard between. Concrete posts and slabs make up lower walls. Upper walls and roof are framed of wood and are sheathed with aluminum.

## Pole Barns Made of Concrete

*Prefabricated pieces, poured right on the farm, were used for Murray Jack's new buildings. Costs were less than \$1 per square foot*

MURRAY JACK'S old buildings were still a smoldering ruins when he started a year ago to search for something to replace them with. He needed accommodation for his 75-cow Angus herd, the calves he raised from them in his baby beef

program, and storage for hay and straw. He also wanted to include a hog feeding area. At the same time, he was determined to take advantage of any new techniques to reduce building costs and to give him a setup that would be economical of labor once he got it into use on his farm at Chatham, Ont.

The pole barn design seemed to best meet his needs, but before he began to build, a neighboring construction worker, Walter Monteyne, suggested a new building technique to him. Monteyne recalled that concrete was used in many similar jobs in his home country of Belgium. He thought he could build the pole barn of concrete, using a prefabricated technique. He could build the molds and the posts and slabs could be poured right on the farm.

The proposal interested the young farmer, and the two of them drew up a set of plans. Jack showed them to building specialist F. K. Theakston at the Ontario Agricultural College, who agreed that they were sound. He could only suggest a few refinements.

With the decision made to proceed, Jack hired Monteyne and an assistant for him, and construction began in April. It took about 4 months to com-



Posts were grooved to take wall slabs or manger fronts. Head spaces in manger are V'd at bottom to prevent hogs, which run with the cattle, from going through them. Trusses bolted to posts.



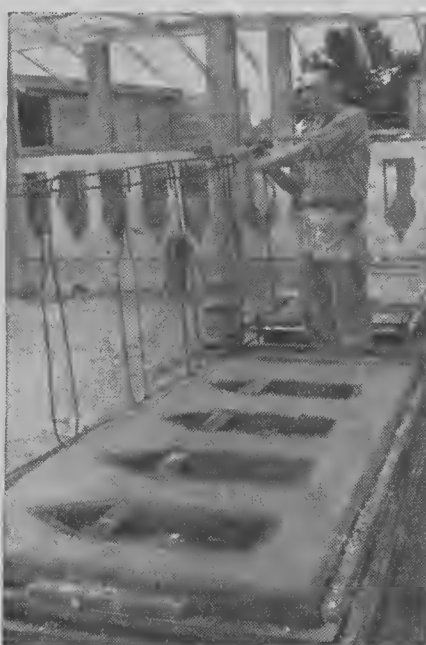
Slabs were poured 10 at a time. Murray Jack is ready to separate this lot.



[Guide photos] Tractor-mounted cement mixer made handling the concrete relatively easy.



This homemade grab hook was used to drop slabs into place between posts.



Walter Monteyne holds up the welded steel rods which were used to reinforce the manger fronts, posts, slabs.



## Good start for a good horse

"Bringing 'em up right" means never giving a blemish a chance to develop . . . treating cuts, sores, and abrasions at once . . . prompt relief for stiffness and strained muscles. And your best partner on the job is Absorbine. A large bottle costs only \$2.50 at any druggist.

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If you're removing your chain to sharpen it, you're really behind the times! Because Black Diamond's Round Chain Saw file permits you to do a perfect job with the chain right on your bar!

What a job it does! Its special spiral cut gives a smooth finish and a sharp edge.

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**CITY LIFE**

## WHY THERE'S A FUTURE IN FARMING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Farming offers many opportunities for the young in the years to come because Canada is growing fast. To keep pace, the young farmers of Canada will need to be thoroughly acquainted with new developments in agricultural science and farm business management.

It's important, too, for them to get to know the manager at their branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. His experience in the financial side of farming, plus the services he can offer, will never cease to be of value. Call on him soon.

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Trusses were used to reduce number of posts in the barn.



One barn is extended at rear. When finished it will be an open front hog pen.

plete the job, but Jack is more than pleased with the result.

ALL the posts are made of concrete. Concrete slabs fitted into grooves in the posts, make up the walls. Concrete partitions are used as manger fronts. In fact, just the upper walls, rafters and trusses are made of wood and sheathed with aluminum.

The plans called for two pole-type barns facing one another, 88 feet apart. Each one measured 104 feet by 52 feet, and was divided lengthwise to provide storage space for hay and bedding along the rear, where the roof is highest, and shelter for the cattle along the front. Concrete fences and gates enclosed the area between the buildings, making it a yard. The yard is divided down the middle by a roofed manger which runs from the storage area of one building, right through to the other. A similar cross-manger completes the division of the yard into four parts.

Jack designed his buildings with an eye to the future too, for if automatic feeders ever prove practical for his operation, he will be able to install them in the straight-through mangers.

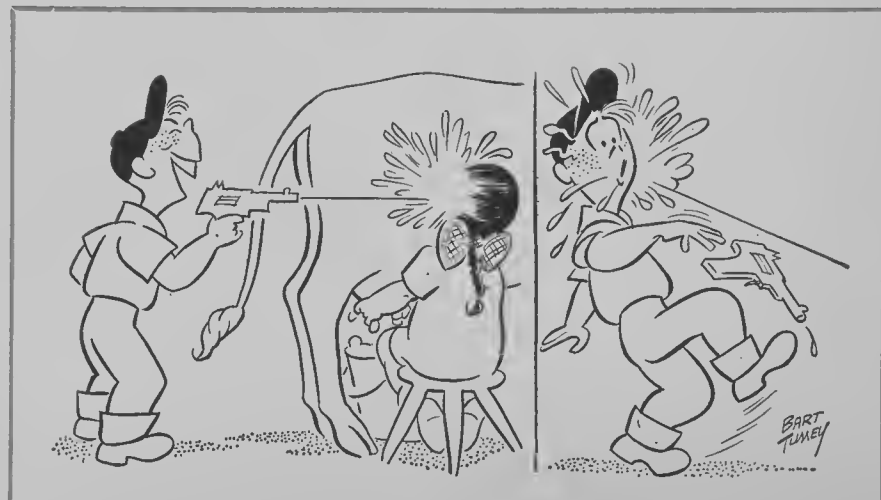
His hog pen was built as a 30-foot extension to one of the pole barns. It runs the entire length of the barn,

and the front, facing away from the cattle area, opens out into a hog yard. Water bowls and self-feeders will be set in these pens.

Altogether, 15,000 square feet of area are under roof in these buildings. The yards are walled, and concrete platforms have been poured along in front of the mangers. His total cost for the buildings, including the labor of two men, but not his own labor, was less than \$1 per square foot.

While concrete construction proved very satisfactory for him, Murray Jack pointed out that several factors worked in his favor. Monteyne, who was familiar with the new building technique they used, designed and built it. A good grade of gravel was available at a low price in his district. He had a good machine shop on the farm, including an electric welder which was used to weld the steel reinforcing rods used in construction.

He also made a grab hook faced with rubber, to mount on the front-end loader of his tractor. This was used to pick up the slabs and drop them into place. He also eliminated much of the hand work that often goes with concrete work, by mounting a little cement mixer on the three-point hitch of his tractor—D.R.B. V




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# CNR



## Canada Adopts Cattle Implant

**A** HORMONE implant for beef cattle has been approved for use in Canada by the Food and Drug Directorate. Following extensive testing, the product Synovex, a natural hormone combination, is the first of the growth stimulants to be authorized in this country as an implant. It has also been approved by the United States government.

This method involves implanting Synovex into the animal behind the ear, and it is absorbed slowly into the system. The ear is diseased after slaughter. Most other growth stimulants are mixed in feed and given to cattle daily. If taken through the mouth, either by animals or humans, Synovex has no effect. When implanted, it leaves no hormones in the meat tissues of the animal and is destroyed by heat, such as in cooking. The Food and Drug Directorate experimented with 10 times as much of the drug as in prescribed usage, and still no residue was found in the meat.

In order to determine the value of implants, the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, purchased 20 "good" feeder steers, neck-tagged them, and allotted them to uniform groups of 10 on the basis of weight, type and condition.

One group was untreated, and the other was treated with Synovex implants in one ear of each steer. Then both groups were fed and pastured in one field for four months. The feeding program was as follows: 45 days on pasture only; 46 days on pasture, plus an average of 7.7 lb. grain (1 part oats to 2 of barley by weight) per steer daily; 35 days on pasture, plus an average of 12.4 lb. grain and 8.8 lb. hay per steer daily. Bone meal and salt were available in separate mineral boxes throughout the trial.

Under the conditions of the trial, it was not possible to measure feed consumption of treated vs. untreated groups, but the implanted steers appeared to eat appreciably more pasture, grain and hay than those in the other groups.

It was found that the 10 implanted steers gained 611 lb. more (21 per cent increase in rate of gain) and sold for \$110.39 more than those in the control group. Other than some over-development of teats, no side-effects of the hormone treatment were observed either in the live animals or their carcasses. V

## Self-Feeding vs. Restriction

**S**ELF-FEEDING of market hogs has become a recommended practice, but many producers are still using restricted feeding. Comparisons of the two methods have been reported by R. T. Berg and J. P.

Bowland of the University of Alberta as follows:

Restricted feeding of a balanced ration resulted in slower gains, but improved feed efficiency and carcass quality. It is not likely to be practical because of the very slow gains resulting from pigs having only what they will eat at one feed. In the University's experiment, they took 41 days longer to go from 40 to 190 lb. live-weight than the self-fed pigs did.

Whether or not restricted feeding to the extent of twice a day feeding would be practical would depend on the general level of the carcass merit of the strain being fed, and the relative cost of feed compared with labor and capital. A greater benefit would be obtained by restricted feeding of pigs of relatively low quality. Compared with self-fed pigs, the twice a day feeding required 51 lb. less feed, but took 8 days longer to put on 150 lb. live weight.

All pigs in the experiment were given the same balanced ration. V

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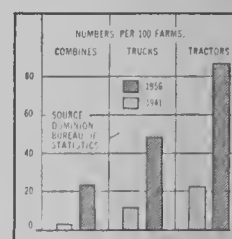
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## LIVESTOCK

### One Hour a Day To Look After 300 Steers



[Guide photos  
Silage mixed with grain is augered in 30 minutes along the 150' manger in the feed lot, twice every day. The self-feeder (right) is filled with chopped hay by a blower every 3 weeks.

LABOR is the highest cost item on the farm today, according to Bill Sutherland. Profit margins are shrinking too. The way he sees it, this means that any farm must be geared for volume and include plenty of labor-saving features.

As an example, he will show you his new beef feedlot, which handles up to 300 steers. As manager of Massey-Ferguson Farms at Milliken, Ont., he uses a pole-barn system and an upright silo with automatic unloader and feeder. He built a self-feeding hay shed as well. Some innovations in this general plan are likely to come into more general use in the months ahead, too.

His two pole barns, which measure 105' by 56' each, branch off the central feed room in north-south and east-west directions, so they face toward the south and west. However, he had an agricultural engineer locate them at the precise angles at which they would get as much sun as possible in the wintertime, when the sun penetrates 20' into the buildings, but the least amount possible in the summer.

To eliminate some of the posts that clutter up the standard pole barn, he used glued-trusses with a 30' clear span down the center. One man with a front-end loader and two spreaders drawing away could clean out 6 months' manure in 1½ days last spring.

BILL chose a concrete stave upright silo with an automatic unloader, rather than a horizontal silo, "because it is more convenient to fill, and has less waste." It is 20' wide by 40' high, and holds enough silage to feed 150 steers for a season. He wanted completely automatic feeding, so along with the unloader, he installed an auger-type feed bunk, stretching 150' out into the yard and giving him 300' of manger space (both sides). At feeding time, a man pushes a button to start the silo unloader and starts the 25 h.p. gasoline engine which powers the auger feeder. Then, he spills chop over the silage as it is being dragged

out from the base of the silo (in the feed room) to the manger outside. In half an hour, 250 or 300 steers will be fed. The system works so well that he plans to build another silo to bring his feed storage capacity up to the needs of his herd. He hopes to take the handwork out of grain feeding, too, with a unit called a vibrator. This is a metering device which can be set to accurately measure chop coming out of a bin, and mix it into the silage before it is augered out into the feed bunks.

To eliminate the need for daily feeding of hay, and to take advantage of the storage for baled hay which was available at other buildings on the farm, he built a chopped hay feeder in the feedlot. It measures 16' high, 16' long and 7' wide, and has a self-feeding manger. He chops and blows baled hay into this about every 3 weeks.

Watering, of course, requires no work at all. Eight frost-proof watering bowls keep a fresh supply available all the time.

### Flax Hay As Sheep Feed

IF the flax crop does not mature and produce seed, it can be put up as field-cured hay and fed to sheep. Trials at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta., have shown that flax hay is very palatable to sheep. Over a 12-week period, they made the same gains as those fed a grass-alfalfa mixture. Flax hay was also found to be very similar to the grass and legume in digestibility.

What the experiment proves is that green flax makes a palatable hay, but farmers should have frozen flax analyzed for prussic acid before feeding it. If the prussic acid content is high, the hay should be stored for some time or fed sparingly. Feed trials with frozen flax indicated that sheep can tolerate more prussic acid than had been considered safe to feed. But be careful.



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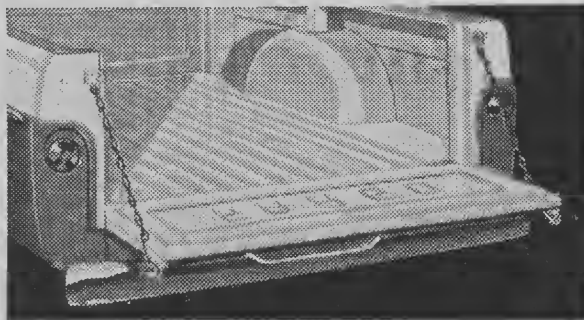
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Whatever your job, there's a Fargo truck to do it better—from 4,250 lbs. max. G.V.W., up to 65,000 lbs. G.C.W.

## LIVESTOCK

## New Insecticide

A NEW insecticide, granted approved registration in Canada and the United States, is for spray control of cattle grubs, screw worms, hornflies, lice and ticks. In the form of a 25 per cent wettable powder, the drug can be applied with regular power spray equipment. One treatment per year at the end of the heel-fly season is claimed to give very effective grub control. The insecticide is known as Co-Ral. V

Selling Beef  
Is What Counts

PUREBRED men should aim to get more money into the hands of commercial cattlemen. This is how Laurent Maguet of Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., sums up his philosophy. He explains that purebred cattle must be capable of producing good, fast-gaining calves, and pass along this ability to the commercial herds. The simple reason for doing this is that the prosperity of the industry depends ultimately on the sale of beef.

Mr. Maguet started with Aberdeen-Angus in 1944 and has stayed with them because he finds they're easy to feed and give him the type of beef producers that are in demand. He has a herd of 100, including 40 breeding cows, which he intends to build up to 75 with heifers of his own breeding. He is attracted to the idea of performance testing, and is hoping to use it. With this and a 1,000-lb. yearling bull bought from Iowa, as well as a good senior herd sire, he believes he can meet the needs of the commercial herds.

As far as Laurent is concerned,

there doesn't appear to be any serious conflict between the good beef type and the show-ring animal. He has picked up awards at the Royal and the provincial fairs, and at the same time finds a ready market for both bulls and heifers, and a good demand from 4-H clubs for his steers.

With more than 500 acres in brome and alfalfa, he has an above-average forage program, and reseeds every 4 or 5 years, except on the pastures. Last spring he broke up an old pasture and seeded it to flax, which will be followed by wheat next year, and will go back to grass again without any summerfallowing.

Using an electric fence, Laurent Maguet divides his main 75-acre pasture in half, moving cows, heifers and young calves from one half to the other every 2 or 3 weeks. This enables him to pasture one head per acre if there's average moisture. The herd stays out all winter, with some trees to shelter them, but Laurent is building pole-type open housing to give them all the protection they are likely to need, without making a lot of work for himself.

In addition to beef cattle and some grain, he also ships cream. His Holstein cows are freshened by the Angus bulls, and the resulting cross gives him cows that produce richer milk than the Holsteins, as well as some good steers. The second-cross calves (Angus bull x Holstein-Angus cow) are especially good, says Laurent Maguet.—R.C. V

# FEED COSTS CUT TO LESS THAN 13 CENTS PER DOZEN EGGS

LIVING PROOF HOW **"MIRACLE"**  
FEEDS PROMOTE POULTRY PROFITS

"With my costs down to less than 13 cents a dozen and production up, I'm all for 'Miracle'," says Ed Siemens, poultry farmer of Abbotsford, B.C.\*

Ed Siemens, like thousands of other poultry farmers across Canada, has found that poultry lay more *and* at less cost on 'Miracle' feeds. This means extra profit in any language—extra cash from every bird in the flock.

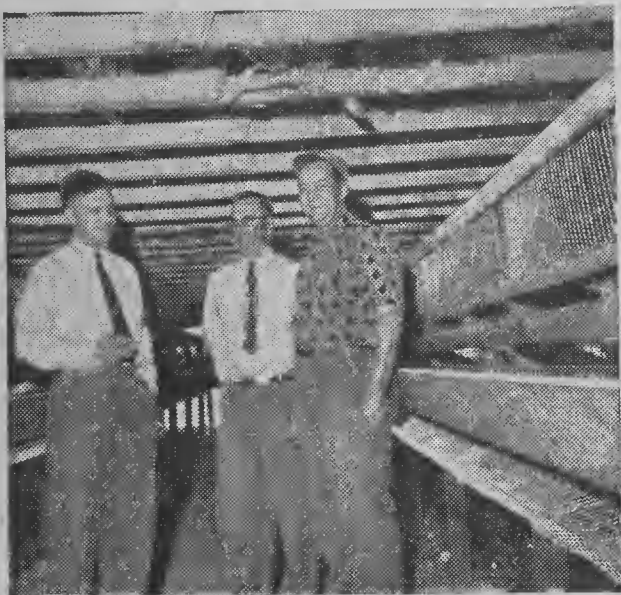


Ed Siemens exhibits proof of "Miracle" feeding results.

Each 'Miracle' feed—whether it's hatching mash, chick starter, growing mash or laying mash—contains, in a well-balanced and tested formula, all the vital nutrients your birds require for extra strength, faster growth, better health and laying ability.

Like Ed Siemens you can cut your costs and produce more eggs. Remember, it's feed quality that counts—the extra quality you get in 'Miracle' feeds.

\* Check taken on 1251 birds, of 7½ months of age on a five day overage of production and a five day overage of feed consumption. Average egg production during this period was 83%.



Ed Siemens with "Miracle" representatives in his clean, well-maintained laying house.

ACROSS CANADA  
PROFIT-MAKING  
FEEDERS CHOOSE—

## "MIRACLE" FEEDS

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[Guide photo] Laurent Maguet with 1,000-lb. yearling bull, rated as good beef type.

### Beef and Dairy Calves for Veal

CROSSBREEDING of beef bulls with dairy cows for veal production is being tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, using Shorthorn, Holstein, and Shorthorn x Holstein bull calves for comparison.

To date, Holsteins have been the heaviest at birth and the first to market. Crossbreds have been between the Holsteins and the Shorthorns.

The calves are bought before 5 days of age from district farmers, and are pail-fed whole milk at approximately 15 per cent of body weight, and offered a limited amount of calf starter ration. All calves are fed to 210 lb., slaughtered, and government grades are obtained. Carcass and cut-out data on all calves are obtained from a local retail outlet. V



## Extra Tests Under New Act

FOR milk grading under the new Dairymen's Act, milk must now be tested at least twice a month for sediment and bacteria count, in addition to the usual taste and odor tests, according to D. H. McCallum, Alberta's dairy commissioner.

Although it is not compulsory, many dairies have introduced prices according to grades. This means that producers supplying the best milk receive the highest prices. Price differences may be enforced in future.

The regulations also provide for coloring and return of milk not meeting the minimum standard of Grade II. Dairy plant operators are giving producers an opportunity to improve their milk quality before they reject it, and producers are warned if results on either the sediment or methylene blue tests are unsatisfactory.

Dairy plants and provincial dairy inspectors will give producers information and assistance in their attempt to produce only top quality milk. Statements sent to milk producers must now show the grade to acquaint them with the quality of their milk. V

## Breed for Quality

USE only a purebred bull from tested or proven parents on your dairy cows, or artificial insemination if a good bull isn't available. Select replacement heifers of good type from high producing cows, and breed them according to size. But don't allow your bull to run with young heifers. V

## Cream Can Be Improved

IMPROVED cream quality means extra profits, says Hugh Hanna, Saskatchewan's dairy commissioner. One out of every 5 to 6 cans of cream reaching provincial creameries is graded "sour" instead of "sweet," and this means a loss of 50¢ to 75¢ per can.

This loss can be stopped by cooling cream properly and having a sanitary cream can. If cream is cooled to 40°F., there is practically no risk of bacterial growth and cream will stay fresh for days. Rapid cooling to a low temperature is a must for top quality cream.

Before using cream cans, wash and scald them with boiling water, since empty cans collect dust and dirt. They should also be checked for broken seams, rust and loose lids. V

## Automatic Weigher For Pipeline Milkers

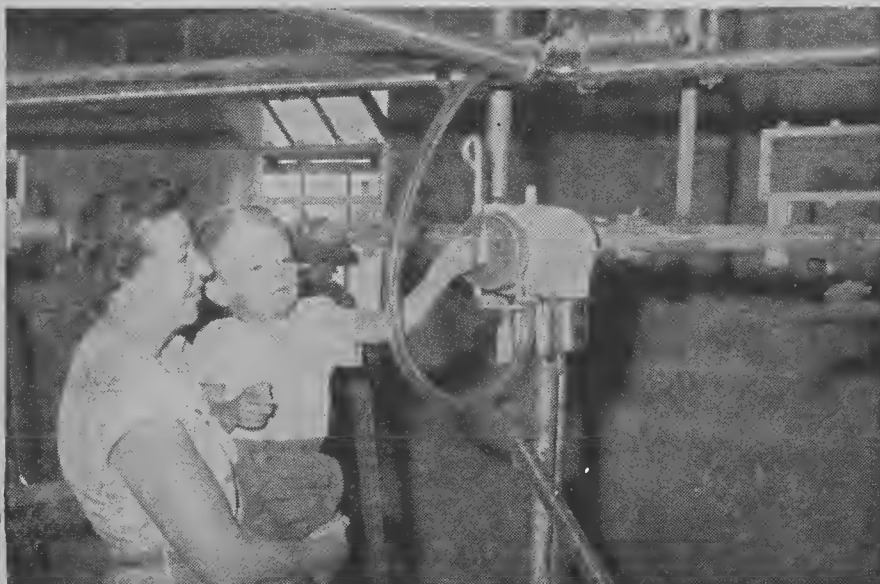
NOW that dairy herd improvement associations in the United States have approved the milk-o-meter weigh scale for pipeline systems, which enables members to weigh the milk production of each cow automatically at every milking, some dairy farmers in this country are hopeful the same approval will be forthcoming here.

Allan Stinson at Richmond, Ont., is one of them. He built a 38-cow stanchion barn last year and installed a pipeline milking system, but this meant he had to give up his R.O.P. status and shift over to plan B, under which milk is weighed only once a month. An important part of his income is earned by the sale of surplus stock, and to maintain this business, he would like to regain his old R.O.P. status. As a step in that direction, he has installed a milk-o-meter in his stable on a trial basis. Officials of the Canada Department of Agriculture have the device under study to test its accuracy.

The device is installed in the stable so that milk coming from the cow, passes through it on the way to the pipeline. It is moved from stanchion to stanchion, along with the milking machine.

The milk-o-meter consists of a plastic shell, inside of which is a balanced container divided in the center into two cups. Each cup holds one-quarter pound of milk. When one cup is full, it tips over, bringing the other cup into place to receive the milk. It tips back and forth in this manner as the cow is being milked, chalking up another cupful on the scale at each movement. The device can also take a representative sample of milk from each cow for butterfat tests.

The meter must be dismantled and washed between milkings. V



Mrs. Stinson and young Barry show the milk-o-meter to our photographer.

# 27 Penmans

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## SOILS and CROPS



### Seed and Feed Go Well Together

**T**HE Forbeses are a busy family. Three brothers run Plane View Farm, another is principal of the Brandon Agricultural and Homemak-

ing School, another is with a feed company, still another is a mechanic, and two sisters are nurses. Their father, Elmer Forbes, is now an M.P., but is still regarded as "the backbone of the farm."

This is a mixed farm, just south of Dauphin, Man., including six quarters and grazing rights on the nearby airfield. Above all, it's a family farm, because the father and sons Ross, Bill and Bob have realized that they can do a lot better by sticking together and operating as a single unit. This way they cut down overhead. They

pool machinery, including one diesel and two gasoline tractors, a self-propelled combine, seed-cleaning equipment and many other items. Another advantage is that although each brother tends to specialize, they can help one another if there's a rush, such as at seeding time.

A family farm also means that it can be a mixed farm without having each operation too small to be economical. Furthermore, if one type of farming is depressed, the chances are that another part of the farm is paying off.

Seed and feed are the main crops, and they go well together. By-products from seed production make good feed, while the manure from their livestock goes onto the land to boost seed production.

Ross Forbes is chiefly responsible for the seed business. There's a strong demand for their elite Parkland barley and Selkirk wheat, and their registered clovers and grasses, which they ship to Brandon and Winnipeg. Some seed has found its way to Greece and Brazil, but most of it goes to the U.S.A.

Wild oats are the biggest weed problem, which they combat by delayed seeding and summerfallow. Before summerfallowing, they sow sweet clover and then plow it in. Other weeds are controlled with 2,4-D, or MCP where there's clover.

Parkland barley is yielding well on the Forbes farm, and they think it's as good as Montcalm, or better.

The seed cleaning plant, housed in a huge implement shed, includes a double-roll Carter disk and double elevators. It can handle up to 50 bushels an hour, taking seed straight from the truck, cleaning it and bagging it without ever dumping it on the floor. The screenings are used for feed, and the straw threshed from timothy and meadow fescue seed is mixed with brome and alfalfa hay to make another excellent feed. There's never a grain surplus, because whatever can't be sold finds its way to the livestock.

Bill and Bob Forbes are mainly livestock men. They handle about 100 Yorkshire hogs and a similar number of Shorthorn cattle, including some purebreds. They also buy some feeders when the market shows promise. In addition, they have a large poultry operation, and are planning to go into hatching eggs. The forage crop, which is mainly grass hay, is stacked with the help of a front-end loader. Cut straw is stored in a loft above the main barn, after being stacked behind the combine.

Some people have expressed doubts about the future of the family farm in the highly competitive climate of today's agriculture. Elmer Forbes and three of his sons are showing that there's plenty of life in it yet.—R.C. V

CYANAMID

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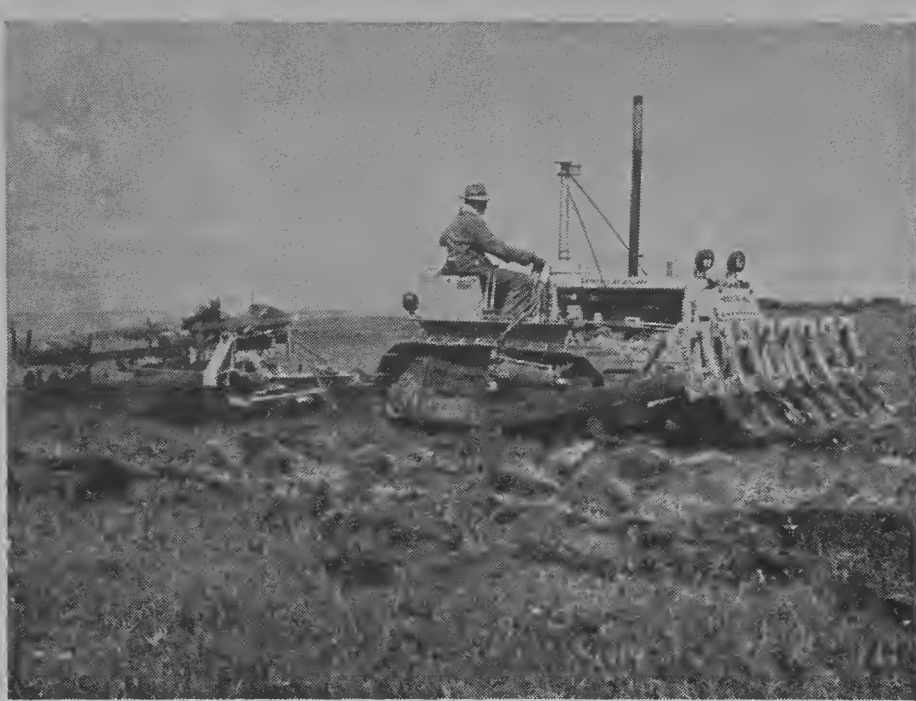
[Guide photo]

The Forbes family team are, l. to r.: Bob and Ross, with Bill on tractor.

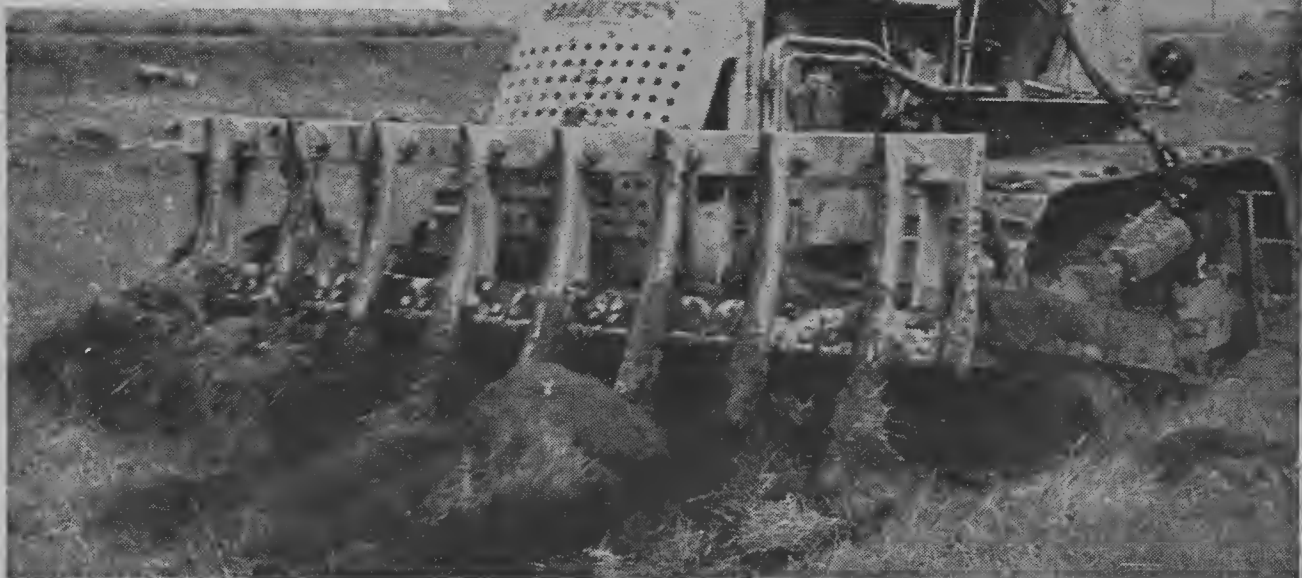
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*W. H. Lees & Sons, Mather, Manitoba, use their Cat D4 Tractor with a Fleco Rake and heavy-duty Rome Disc Plow to bring more land into cultivation. The D4 and tool-bar-mounted rake remove the rocks from the soil, and the heavy disc plow breaks the land for the first time.*



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Does your land have problem areas? Are there patches of trees that break up your fields — low spots that need drainage — rocks that interfere with good tillage practices — fence rows that need relocating — good farm land made inaccessible by gullies?

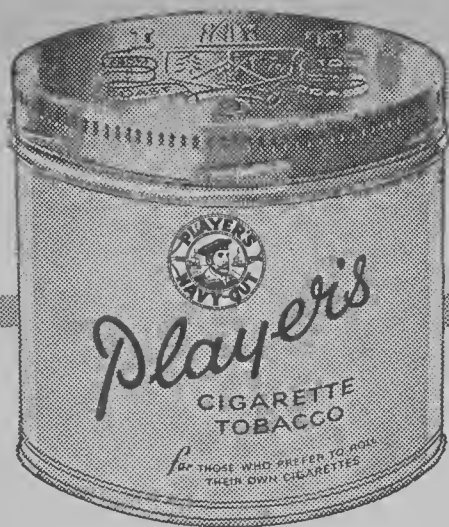
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## SOILS AND CROPS



[Guide photo]  
Shorter corn in front received no fertilizer. Corn at left had 4-18-6 at 1,000 lb. per acre, and that in right background got 0-12-0 fertilizer at same rate.

## Banding Increases Yields

FERTILIZER tests on silage and canner corn at the Agassiz Experimental Farm have shown little response when a complete fertilizer (NPK) was broadcast, but heavy yield increases were obtained when the fertilizer was placed in a band one-and-a-half inches to the side and below the seed.

This is believed to be due to a better utilization of phosphorus by the plants when the fertilizer is banded; placement reduces phosphate fixation in the soil. Broadcasting of a straight phosphate fertilizer (0-12-0) brought no response from the crop, but when the fertilizer was placed, a 200 per cent increase was obtained.—C.V.F. V

## New Set-Up For Corn Seed

CHANGES in corn seed certification have come into effect with this year's crop. Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors will no longer personally affix a tag and seal to each container. Instead, the processor will issue certification tags and will be responsible for grading and affixing tags to the seed containers.

The reason for the change is that the Plant Products Division is unable

to cope with the increasing demand for seed certification, without additional staff and facilities. However, the division will continue to inspect field crops and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will issue crop certificates when inspected crops come up to stipulated standards.

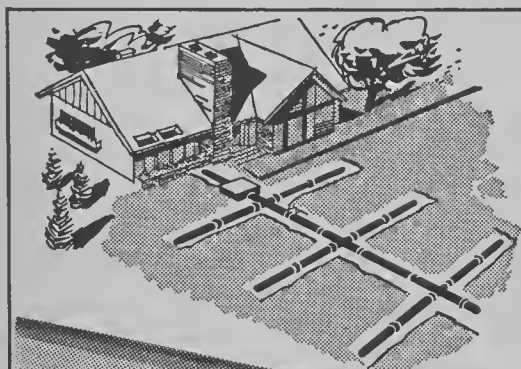
The processor must swear an affidavit that official tags are used correctly and that he will be responsible for labeling the correct grade of the seed on another tag. Samples of the labeled seed will be taken for the Plant Products Division as a check. V

## Hydroponics System Criticized

PLANT science people at the University of Alberta are not enthusiastic about green feed grown under the system known as hydroponics, which means in chemically treated water inside a chamber. They feel that the advantages of green feed—outlined recently in an article on "zero grazing"—do not necessarily apply when the growth chambers are used.

Apart from the fact that feed from the chambers costs about \$53 per ton on a dry matter basis, instead of the \$8 per ton that has been claimed, they say the chambers create an ideal "climate" for the growth of harmful bacteria and fungi. In the more humid parts of the south, one of the big problems facing forage producers is to keep molds from forming on the feed. Growth chambers with the hydroponic system duplicate these humid conditions on a smaller scale. These bacteria and fungi can cut growth chamber yields down almost to nothing, and might even prove toxic to livestock.

If plant scientists at the universities have trouble keeping harmful growths away from the laboratory-grown feeds, what would the average farmer have to face with the facilities he has? V



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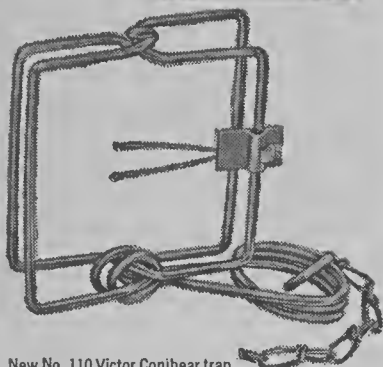
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## SOILS AND CROPS

### The Cost of Close Grazing



[Guide photo]

Plants continually clipped to 1" are weak, some die. Others clipped back to 4" level (left) are still flourishing.

DOES close grazing damage pastures? Len Folkins of the forage crops division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has dramatic evidence of just how costly it can be.

He seeded orchard grass and brome grass in individual pots in the greenhouse last January 1, and by May 1, all plants were growing vigorously. Then, as each plant reached a height of 9", he clipped it back to various heights, from 1" to 4". He continued this practice through mid-August, and the picture reveals the story of what happened.

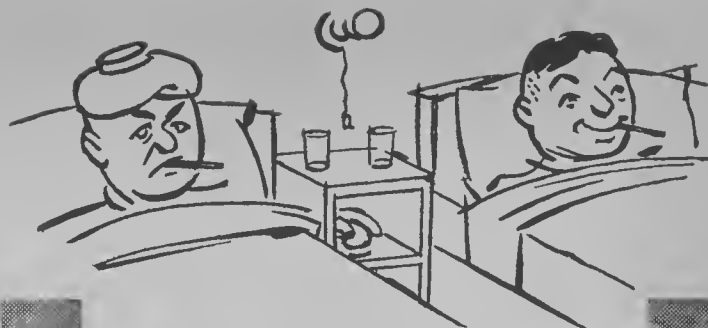
The plants clipped back to 1" suffered severe setbacks and in some cases were completely killed. The plants never cut back closer than 4" continued to grow and develop into sturdier plants. No wonder weeds and native grasses take over fields that are too closely grazed, he says.

In Folkins' tests, the brome withstood the close clipping better than the orchard, but it suffered severely just the same.—D.R.B. V

### Pests in The Granary

LOW grade grain and poor storage facilities cause local heating and provide ideal conditions for insects in the granary. It's a good idea to check stored grain every two weeks for damp and crusted areas on the surface, odor and heat, says D. R. Robertson, Manitoba's provincial entomologist. The granaries should be checked, too, as soon as possible. If moisture enters a granary from outside, even good quality grain, stored under dry conditions, may become tough and infested with grain insects.

To get rid of pests, grain should be exposed to low temperatures. Freezing conditions will destroy most of the insects and cool the grain thoroughly. Infested grain should be transferred to a clean granary or piled out-of-doors in a snow fence and paper enclosure. If grain is cleaned during the transfer, control will be even more successful. V



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\*Dependent children under 18 years of age at January 1, 1959, when properly registered as beneficiaries, are provided with coverage under the Plan without additional tax payment on their behalf.

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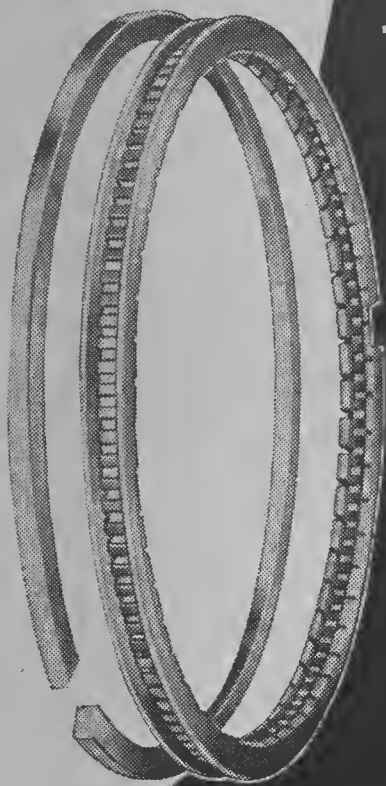
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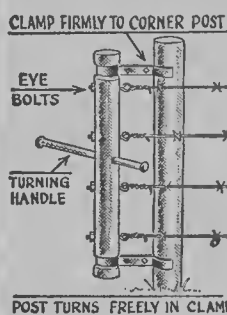
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## Wire Stretcher

For stretching wire direct to the corner post you need a 5' fence post (4" diameter), 2 strap-iron clamps attached to half-clamps, 1 iron or steel rod 2' long, and three or four eye-bolts. Then you drill holes in the fence post to take the rod and the eye-bolts, and attach fence wire to eye-bolts. Place full clamps over the top and bottom of the post so that post can turn freely, and place half-clamps against corner post. Crank the fence post with the rod, and you tighten the fence wires.—D.K., Alta. V

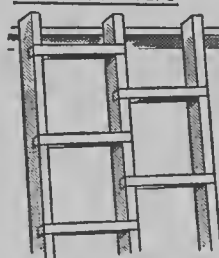


## Power Cord

When using a portable electric appliance for sanding, buffing, drilling etc., for extended periods, the cord may get caught in the working tool. Prevent this by passing cord through rubber bands cut from an old inner tube, and slip the bands over one arm, where the cord will stay out of harm's way.—H.J.M., Fla. V

## Two-Way Ladder

This is really two ladders in one, with alternate steps for each ladder for safety's sake, which also reduces labor when carting heavy loads upwards. The way to construct this two-way ladder is shown in the illustration. Note how the rungs are set into the uprights for added strength. By using both ladders at once, you are able to take short, safe steps.—H.E.F., Tex. V

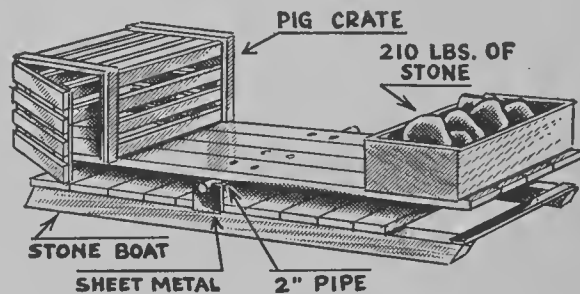


## Bucket Retriever

Many farmers use the old method of baling water out of shallow wells with a rope and bucket. Especially during winter, the rope becomes iced and will fray in a short time. Down goes the bucket to the bottom of the well. To retrieve the bucket, I use a light rope or chain with a duck-foot cultivator shovel secured to the end.—P.V., Sask. V

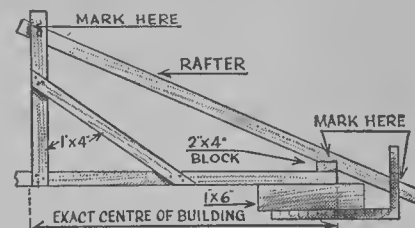
## Scale for Hogs

I have a very handy way to weigh hogs, if there is no manufactured scale on the farm. It is also handier and quicker than a proper scale. It consists of a crate at one end of a platform and a box at the other, with the platform balanced on a 2" pipe, which rests on a stone boat. The box is filled with stones to the weight you want the hog to be, adding something for the weight of the crate. This can be hauled to wherever you need it. I have it standing by a hole in the side of the barn, with a pen around it. A boy stands by with a paint brush, and when a hog tips the scale it is marked with paint as ready for market. Five hundred hogs go over the scale each year, and I'm only 4 to 6 lb. out.—E.T., Alta. V



## Marking Rafters

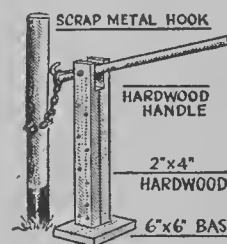
This simple jig is a great help when cutting common rafters for a small building. Start with the horizontal 2" by 4", making it longer than half the width of the building, and nail a 6' long 1" by 4" exactly at right angles to it, using a square. This upright is exactly 3/8" from the center of the building mark to compensate for



the ridge board. Now nail a short 2" by 4" block to the other end of the long 2" by 4", keeping it flush with the end. To use, lay rafter on the ground and place the jig on it as shown. Decide on the pitch you want to give your roof, move the rafter accordingly and tack the upright 1" by 4" to the rafter and mark. For the heel cut mark, scribe around the 2" by 4" block. Decide on the length of the overhang and mark the bottom plumb cut by holding a 1" by 6" and square against the 2" by 4" (see illustration), and then scribe along the edge of the square.—H.E.F., Tex. V

## Post Puller

You can make this either of wood or iron. With wood for example, take two lengths of hardwood 2" by 4"s each 2' long, and then saw out 3/4" by 4" down at the top of each piece. Make a handle 28" long, secure a hook to one end, and then drill 3/8" hole about 4" from hook. Hew out the sides of the handle if it's round, and make it fit into 1 1/2" notch between the 2" by 4"s. The rig is completed with a 6" by 6" hardwood base, 2" thick, and 30" chain with hook on end. Hook the chain around the fence post and secure it to the hook on the handle, apply pressure on the handle, and the post comes out.—H.S., Mich. V



## Reusing Gasket

If you have an irreplaceable asbestos gasket, and have to reuse it, soak it in hot water to remove oil that might have soaked in, and then clean it well. The soaking will soften the asbestos, and when the gasket is replaced, it will tighten down like a new one.—E.M., Fla. V

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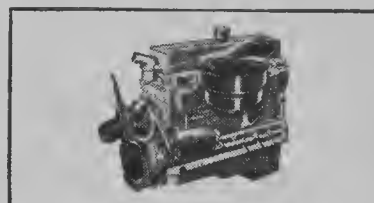
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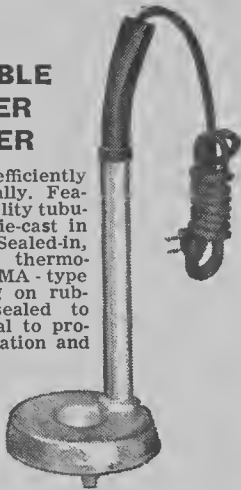
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## HORTICULTURE

### Lawn Mixture Proved by Tests

**P**LANNING next year's garden is a favorite winter occupation. So here are some ideas from the Fredericton Experimental Farm, N.B., on growing a lawn.

Duplicate plots were seeded in 1955 with either pure stands or mixtures of six lawn grasses. The best results came from a mixture of 80 per cent Kentucky bluegrass and 20 per cent colonial bent. Other combinations gave satisfactory results, but failed to come up to the standard set by that mixture. Rough-stalked meadow grass with colonial bent proved to be a good substitute. Merion bluegrass seeded alone or with red top also fared well. Practically all the combinations included Kentucky bluegrass in varying proportions. V

### Apricot Puree Provides New Outlet

**A** COUPLE of years ago, B.C. apricot growers were headed toward overproduction, without any visible chance of selling additional crops, except for one thing. It was known that some work had been done on apricot puree, but not on a commercial scale. So processors asked the Fruit and Vegetable Processing Laboratory at Summerland to prepare samples.

It worked. The samples were accepted by prospective customers and a rising film evaporator was installed in time for the 1958 crop. Orders were obtained for 28,000 cases of six 105-ounce cans, but because of other uses already developed by processors, only 10,000 cans could be supplied.

Nevertheless, the price under consideration is considered acceptable to growers and it looks as if the peach industry has a new lease on life. One advantage this year was that hundreds of tons of apricots were damaged by hail and would have been worthless but for the new puree outlet.

Work is now going ahead on a peach puree. V

### Unsold Apples Preserved in Syrup

**A**PPLS not sold immediately on the fresh market can be channeled into processing without loss of quality, according to some work by the University of Wisconsin. They have found there that diced apples—½-inch cubes canned in sugar syrup—make a good fruit for mealtimes, and taste tests have shown their popularity.

The work was done with Delicious, Cortland, Jonathan, McIntosh and Wealthy apples. After washing, peeling and trimming, the apples were cut into the cubes, and smaller pieces were strained out by running the diced apples over shakers or screens. The apples were put directly into the syrup solution, which contained 25

per cent sugar, 1 per cent salt and ½ gram of ascorbic acid per pound of syrup. A 15-minute vacuum treatment at room temperature drove some of the syrup into the apple cubes, then the apples were brought to a boil in the original syrup and hot-packed into cans or glass jars.

Tests showed that apples could be canned right after harvesting, or after storage for as long as 3 months. Thus the apples not sold immediately as fresh fruit could go into processing and keep their quality, or a proportion of the crop could be processed immediately after the harvest. V

### Copying A Favorite Shrub

**I**F you want a similar plant or shrub to one already growing, E. L. Eaton of the Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., explains how to start a new one from the old. Some species are readily started from seed, but the only way to have a new plant exactly like the old one is to divide the original to enable the new plant to have both stem and root.

Stems should be cut in pieces with one or more nodes to each cutting. Collect cuttings in the fall or winter, tie them in bundles and bury them in damp sawdust, sand or peat. Toward spring, set these cuttings in flats or boxes containing the same materials, and place them in a warm basement or room. At least one node should be buried. The emergence of stems and roots is usually rapid and vigorous, and young plants may be set out of doors when danger of frost is over.

In the case of the highbush cranberry, propagate by burying the lower branches in soil. Roots appear readily from any young stem that is in contact with damp soil for a few weeks in the early growing season. The following spring, these rooted stems are detached from the parent plant, set in a nursery row, and grown one or more years before moving to their permanent place. V

### Caragana From Seed

**I**N view of the importance of caragana as a quick-growing hedge or field shelter in the Prairie Provinces, studies have been made at the Indian Head Forest Nursery Station, Sask. They found that caragana seed reaches maturity in August and does not germinate quickly if it is harvested before it is ripe. Even stratification, artificial stimulation used to break the seed's dormancy, has not been effective on immature seeds. This method doubles the rate of growth of mature seeds.

Seed shed is the best indication of maturity. But harvesting of seeds can be made a few days earlier, when the pods have turned brown. V

### Potted Plants

**P**OTTED plants of many kinds can be grown in sphagnum moss, entirely without soil. Root systems of plants growing in sphagnum fill the pot more uniformly, with less tendency to seek the edge of the pot than when grown in soil. When plants have to be removed for repotting, the ball of roots remains intact. V



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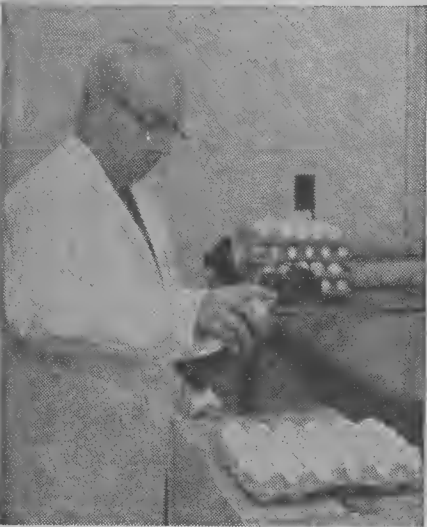
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# POULTRY

## Oil Mist Protects Egg Quality



[Guide photo

Ben Cheney oils a flat of eggs with one squirt of the bomb at Kentville.

**T**HE newest way to maintain freshness in eggs is to spray them with an oil mist. The oil comes in pressure "bombs," like those used for spraying flies, and a single squirt over a flat of eggs gives a nearly invisible coating over each egg.

Poultry specialist F. G. Proudfoot of the Kentville Experimental Station, Nova Scotia, has found that the treatment is effective and estimates the cost at 5¢ and 10¢ per case.

The idea first caught the attention of Nova Scotia poultrymen whose big flocks produce eggs for export to distant places like the British West Indies. Refrigeration facilities are not always available at shipping time, so when these poultrymen heard of the oil spray treatment, they asked the Kentville station to find out how effective it was.

Proudfoot used 3,600 eggs in his trials, oiling half of them right after they were layed, and leaving the remainder unoiled. All the eggs were of grade A quality when the trial started, and they were then stored without refrigeration (at a temperature of 70°).

At the end of 16 days, the oiled eggs still averaged A in quality, although they had suffered some deterioration. The unoiled eggs had fallen right down to grade C.

Proudfoot broke out eggs periodically during the trial to compare the rates of deterioration of the two groups. He found that the unoiled eggs had suffered 12 per cent deterioration at the end of 4 days, 15 per cent at the end of 8 days, 20 per cent at the end of 12 days, and a full 30 per cent at the end of the 16-day trial.—D.R.B. v

## Feeding Hints

**S**TORE feed in a cool, dark location, and give your birds a balanced ration at all times. Develop a regular feeding schedule, and make sure your flock has a constant supply of fresh, clean water. Egg quality can be maintained by ensuring they have access to grit and oyster shell. v

## Don't Feed Them Too Much

**E**ND of the first year of restricted feeding tests on poultry (originally reported in The Country Guide, June 1957) at several stations across Canada, seems to bear out earlier predictions.

Birds on the range at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, in the Lower Mainland area of B.C., that received only 70 per cent of the feed given full-fed hens, laid 7.5 per cent more eggs. The net income over feed cost per restricted bird was \$2.92, as compared to \$2.61 for a full-fed bird.

Although the restricted birds took longer to reach the 50 per cent production mark than the others, their laying rate was 3 to 4 per cent faster after the 6-month period. v

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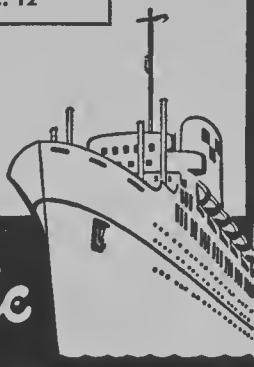
## TO LIVERPOOL FROM MONTREAL

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Nov. 18 \_\_\_\_\_ EMPRESS OF BRITAIN  
(Calls at Greenock)  
Nov. 25 \_\_\_\_\_ EMPRESS OF ENGLAND  
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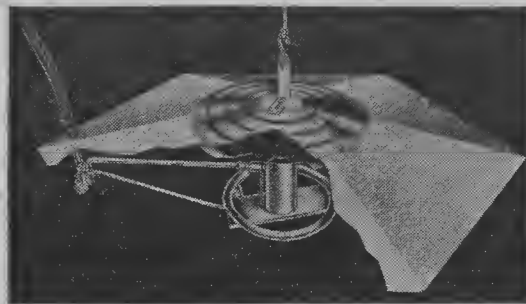
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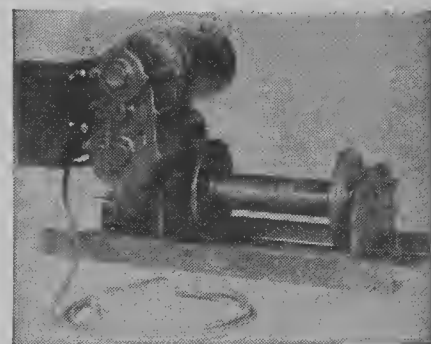
## WHAT'S NEW

Claimed to be the world's only reciprocating blade power saw, this "Super Rebel" weighs less than 25 lb. It is used for cutting timber, sawing fence posts, pruning trees and trimming shrubs and hedges, as well as for cutting lumber for construction. (Thomas Industries Inc.) (232) ✓



This is a warm room gas brooder with a non-aerated burner, which requires no premixing of gas and air, and hence is said to make clogging and flashbacks impossible. The top flame is 32,000 BTU input. (Cumberland Case Co.) (233) ✓

Here is a new all-purpose winch, which is powered by car or truck battery, lifts 2,500 lb. and pulls 5,000. It is easily portable, weighing only 60 lb., and measuring 27" long by 12" wide by 14" high. Drum speed is 32 r.p.m. with a capacity of 150' of 1/4" cable. Gear ratio is 175 to 1. It has a 10' remote control cable with forward and reverse action. (City Engineering Co.) (234) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as-(17).



## No Bolts in Spray Boom Mount

JUST pull a couple of pins and the spray boom comes right off this tractor mount. Dairyman and cash cropper Farley Vermilyea at Belleville, Ont., built it himself to save money. He made it simple and convenient too.

Farley welded a length of pipe onto each side of the front frame of the tractor, running parallel to the frame. Then he fitted the spray boom with projecting rods which slide right into the pipes. A pin dropped through a hole drilled through the rod and pipe holds the boom rigidly in place.

To make a simple carrier for the ends of the boom when they are butterflyed back against the tractor, he welded another length of pipe crossways onto the tractor frame, near the seat. He slips a rod through this pipe, and the ends of the boom can be cradled on the ends of the rod. ✓

## Seeding Time Can Begin Now

SEEDING time seems like a long way off, but if seeding equipment needs attention, this should be a good time to start. Here is a check list from the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., giving the main points to watch for.

When furrow-opener disks are taken apart for cleaning, replace worn washers and dust seals. Drag links need to be spaced and aligned when openers are replaced.

When disk diameter is reduced by wear so that the blades don't meet in front after adjustment, disks should be renewed.

Check seed tubes and replace damaged ones that cannot be repaired.

(Please turn to page 38)



[Guide photo]

A pin holds the spray boom in place on Farley Vermilyea's home-made rig.

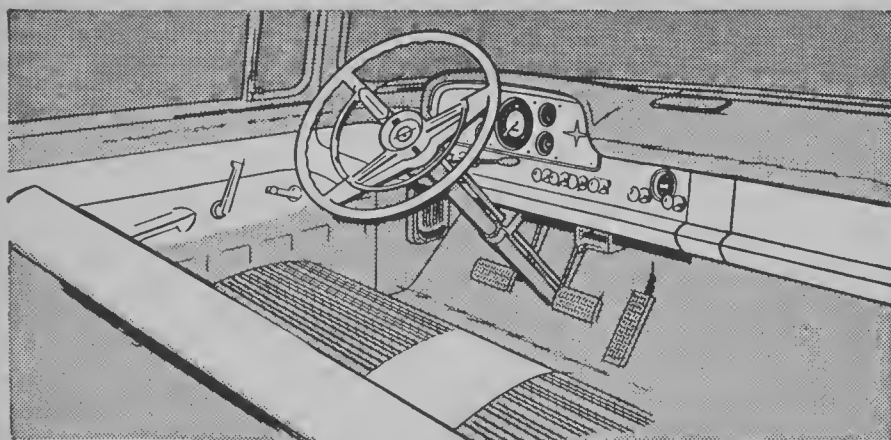




**New F-500!** Choose from 3 rear axles, 2 transmissions, a Six and 2 V-8 engines . . . for a rugged medium duty truck that fits *your* farm job.

**New Styleside Pickup!** Easy-loading cab-wide body has extra style and extra room. Extra strength too, from heavier new bumper to wrap-around rear body corners.

# Go FORD-WARD for savings!



**New Cab Interiors!** New standard upholstery is *twice* as durable as last year's rugged fabric! New *Custom Cab* features 2-color styling on dash and door panels, chrome-trimmed instruments, horn ring, 5" of foam rubber in seat and 2" in seat back.

**New Positive-Drive Differential** on this F-100 adjusts to slippery conditions, directs power to the rear wheel with the most traction rather than spinning the other one. Special differential clutches avoid overloading the axle shafts and give a quieter ride.

## NEW '59 FORD TRUCKS

For good looks—and great savings—go FORD-ward in '59!

Only Ford makes a Six, as well as V-8's, with a stroke that's shorter than the bore diameter. This Short Stroke design cuts power-wasting friction, increases gas mileage and engine life. And for '59, there's new, thriftier carburetion.

Throughout the '59 line you'll find important new features for farm use. New Heavy Duty Cruise-O-Matic transmission, for example—optional on  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton and 1-ton models—has an extra driving range for starting on sand, gravel, mud or snow. Greater bumper-to-ground clearance on '59 Light Duty models gives you new freedom for starting up steep grades. And Ford's new Positive-Drive Differential (optional on  $\frac{1}{2}$ - and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton models) is the most dependable differential you can buy for providing smooth traction under slippery conditions.

Behind every '59 Ford is the best durability record, too. A study by insurance experts proves Ford Trucks *last longer*. Another reason to call your Ford Truck Dealer . . . soon!

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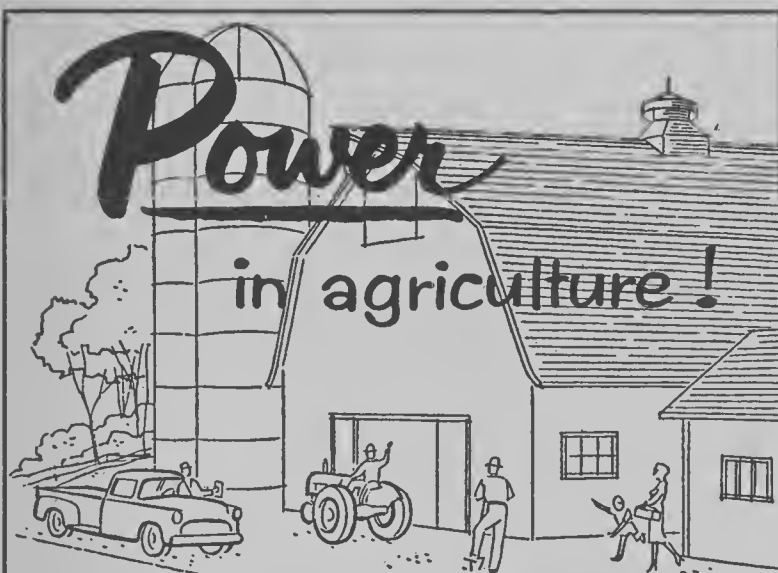
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Weak and broken pressure springs  
should be replaced. Make sure that  
all bolts and braces are tight.

The seed box and seed runs need  
thorough cleaning. This should really  
be done right after seeding, on ac-  
count of seed treatment chemicals,

which can corrode the metal box and  
other parts.

Fertilizer can also cause corrosion,  
if there is moisture present. As well  
as cleaning the fertilizer box, bearings  
and shafts need to be cleaned and  
lubricated. V

Continued from page 13

## KEEPING THE FARM IN THE FAMILY

family. In fact, fears have been ex-  
pressed during the last few years over  
the threatened disappearance of the  
family farm. Perhaps our fears are  
exaggerated, but the problem is there.  
Present day farming is big business.  
The capital requirements of a modern  
farm business are expanding at an  
almost alarming rate. Modern farming  
methods are decidedly complex.

It is not easy to work out suitable  
business arrangements for the family  
farm in this type of changing eco-  
nomic climate. The time has come  
when the farmer must seek help and  
advice from the proper specialists. He  
may have no choice if he wants to  
keep the farm in the family.

### The Family Farm Cycle

**T**HE need for suitable operating  
and transfer arrangements for the  
family farm may best be explained by  
a look at the nature of the family farm  
cycle. The family farm grows through  
a cycle once every generation. It starts  
with the beginning farmer and ends  
with his retirement. His son, in turn,  
goes through the same cycle during  
his lifetime on the farm.

The family farm cycle is illustrated  
in the chart on page 13.

**Stage I.** The cycle starts with the  
beginning farmer in stage I. The  
young farmer in this stage of the cycle  
is somewhere between the ages of 20  
and 30 years, if he is lucky. Very often  
the beginning farmer does not get a  
farm business to call his own until  
very late in life. One 50-year-old son  
known to the writer did not have a  
business arrangement worked out with  
his father on the farm. The biggest  
problem confronting the beginning  
farmer is how to get started on an  
economic size of farm business. If he  
is fortunate, his father may have had  
the necessary resources to have given  
him a start. If not, the beginning  
farmer is on his own. He must some-  
how acquire a business worth at least  
\$30,000 to \$40,000. Farm credit is  
vital in this stage of the cycle.

In stage I the farm business is  
usually small, carries a relatively large  
debt and is very vulnerable to risk of  
loss. The farm income is usually quite  
low. The major problems encountered  
after the beginning farmer is in busi-  
ness are: lack of sufficient operating  
capital, uneconomic size of farm busi-  
ness and lack of money to buy things  
for the home. No wonder many young  
wives "go home to mother" in this  
stage of the farm cycle.

**Stage II.** This stage of the family  
farm cycle is characterized by an ex-  
panding and growing family. The  
farm business has usually expanded by  
this time and so have expenses. Per-  
haps the debt is larger. Risk of loss is  
even greater in this stage for the

young farmer has many dependents.  
During the latter part of stage II the  
older children are beginning to con-  
tribute to the farm labor force. Many  
farm families should encourage the  
older sons to join the 4-H club during  
this part of the cycle. This is one way  
of starting on a simple father-son part-  
nership.

**Stage III.** The farm operator is  
between the ages of 40 to 55 years in  
stage III. His growing family have  
started to leave home. He must now  
start to consider a nursing career for  
the daughter or a college education  
for some of the sons. He must start to  
lay plans for the son (sons) who is to  
stay home to operate the farm with  
him. Is the present farm business large  
enough? If not, how will he expand  
the business? What type of operating  
arrangement or partnership should he  
work out with the son who remains at  
home?

**Stage IV.** The farm operator begins  
to consider retirement plans in stage  
IV. This is one of the most critical  
stages of the family farm cycle. How  
is he to retire? Will he sell the farm  
or rent it to the son who has remained  
at home? Has he enough savings or  
must he depend on the income of the  
farm for his "pension"? What pro-  
vision should be made for the security  
of mother if anything were to happen  
to him during this stage? Will changes  
need to be made in the farm business  
arrangements if the farm son decides  
to get married? Are there sufficient  
housing accommodations for two or  
more families? Who gets the family  
farm when the farm operator passes  
on? All of these questions will be  
encountered sooner or later in stage  
IV.

**Stage V.** The final stage of the  
family farm cycle may present some  
of the biggest difficulties, depending



"How many times do I have to tell  
you that we're out here to hunt?"



on the business arrangements made in the previous stages of the cycle. There is an overlapping of the old and the new generation on the family farm. Father and mother may, or may not, be retired from the farm. The son is starting as a beginning farmer. The farm business and the management are transferred between the old and the new generation in stage V. If no previous arrangements have been made, death or retirement of the father forces the transfer to take place.

The data in table I give some indication of the family farm cycle on Canadian farms in 1950. Close to 11 per cent of the farmers were in the age group 20 to 29 years. The average value of product sold per farm in this group was \$2,333. The value of product sold per farm for the group between the ages of 40 to 54 years was \$2,931. Over 38 per cent of the farmers were in this group. Farmers in the age group 54 to 65 years sold \$2,628 worth of product per farm.

In general, incomes per farm appeared to rise to a peak in the 40 to 54 year group and to decline with the older farmers. Many studies have shown that farm income and size of business are closely related to the family farm cycle.

TABLE I

Average value of farm produce sold per farm, by age group, Canada 1950

Age Group	Value of Produce Sold per Farm	Per Cent of Total Farms in Group
20-29	\$2,333	11.3
30-39	2,800	24.5
40-54	2,931	38.2
54-65	2,628	26.0

#### How Would You Advise This Family?

HERE is the situation of an actual farm family in Manitoba. The family consists of the following: father age 55, mother age 48, one married son age 28, with two children of his own, and a single son age 24.

The farm business is comprised of a section of land worth \$48,000, a full line of machinery and equipment worth \$20,000, and 60 head of beef cattle valued at \$10,000.

The net income of the farm averages about \$6,000 annually. The farm is clear of debt. The father has no savings apart from the investment in the farm business.

How would you advise this family with respect to the following questions?

1. In what stage of the family farm cycle would you place this family? (see chart)

2. Is the farm business large enough for three men?

3. What type of farm business operating arrangement should the father work out with the sons?

- wages,
- share of receipts from the crop or beef enterprise,
- rental agreement,
- partnership agreement,
- a corporation.

4. The two sons have worked on the farm with their father since high school. How much of the present business would these two sons now own?

5. What provisions should the father have to transfer the farm to the sons?

- laws of inheritance,
  - a will,
  - agreement of sale,
  - option to buy,
  - gift,
  - cash plus mortgage held by third party.
6. Should the father transfer the farm to the sons before or after his death?
7. What should be the source of income for the father's retirement?
- cash savings,
  - sale of farm to sons,
  - rental income from farm,
  - annuity or government bonds.

8. What provisions should be made for the security of the mother?

9. Should father and sons have life insurance? Why? What type? How much?

10. What would happen to the farm if the father were to die suddenly without leaving a will? Who gets the farm?

11. What problems are involved if the father decides to make a gift of the farm to the sons? How much gift tax would he have to pay?

12. What source of credit should the sons use if they wished to borrow in order to buy the farm outright?

The reader will find it interesting to provide opinions on the problems confronting this particular farm family. The problems of this family are quite typical of the problems facing many farm families in Canada. We must seriously consider these problems if the family farm of the future is to be kept within the family.

In the series of three articles which are to follow, an effort will be made to answer typical questions of the kind raised above, and to express opinions on other important aspects of father-son operating and transfer arrangements for the family farm. V

*Lilly*

FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH THE DOENZ BROTHERS, WARNER, ALBERTA

## "Those heifers just sat there and gained"

*Leo and Irvine Doenz use Stilbosol® fortified supplement to help convert cheap grain into more quality beef.*

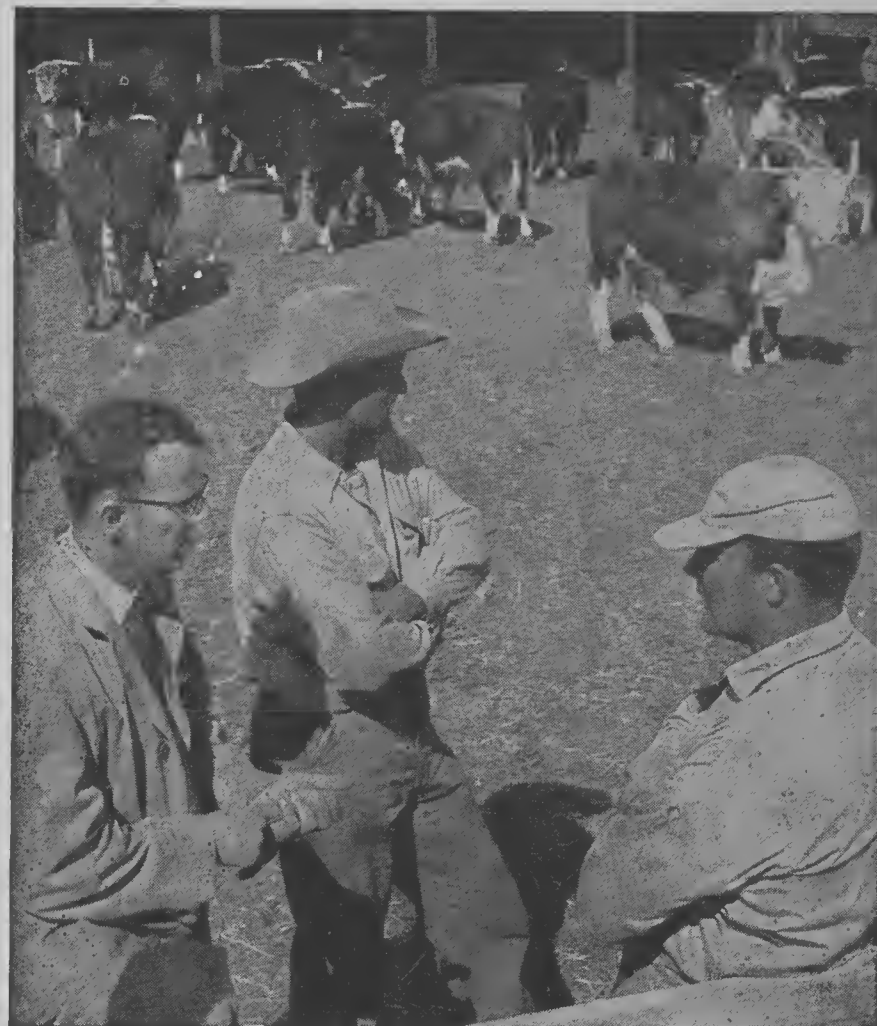
by Eugene S. Hahnel

On a 2,000-acre farm near Warner, Alberta, two brothers who had "never fed any supplement until Stilbosol came along" tested this new (to them) practice on 143 heifers and 135 steers.

Leo Doenz was especially impressed with the difference Stilbosol made in the heifers. "We didn't have any trouble with restless heifers this year for the first time. Those heifers just sat there and gained. Buyers who saw them would hardly get out of the lots until they bought them."

The increased daily gains for both steers and heifers left no doubt in the minds of Leo and Irvine Doenz as to the value of supplement with Stilbosol. Compared with cattle fattened without Stilbosol supplement the previous year, the Doenz brothers' steers put on 33.7% higher daily gains, the heifers 15.0%. They saved an average of .51 lbs. of feed per pound of gain, too. All the Stilbosol-fed cattle graded red.

Leo Doenz (center) and his brother Irvine (right) take time out from their busy work schedule to talk over feeding plans with Bill Olofson, feed manufacturer's representative. They feed about 300 cattle a year.



The Doenz brothers feed good quality cattle. Here they show Bill Olofson some of their blocky steers now on feed containing Stilbosol. The new additive boosted daily gains 33.7% for the Doenz brothers.

# Stilbosol®

(diethylstilbestrol premix, Lilly)

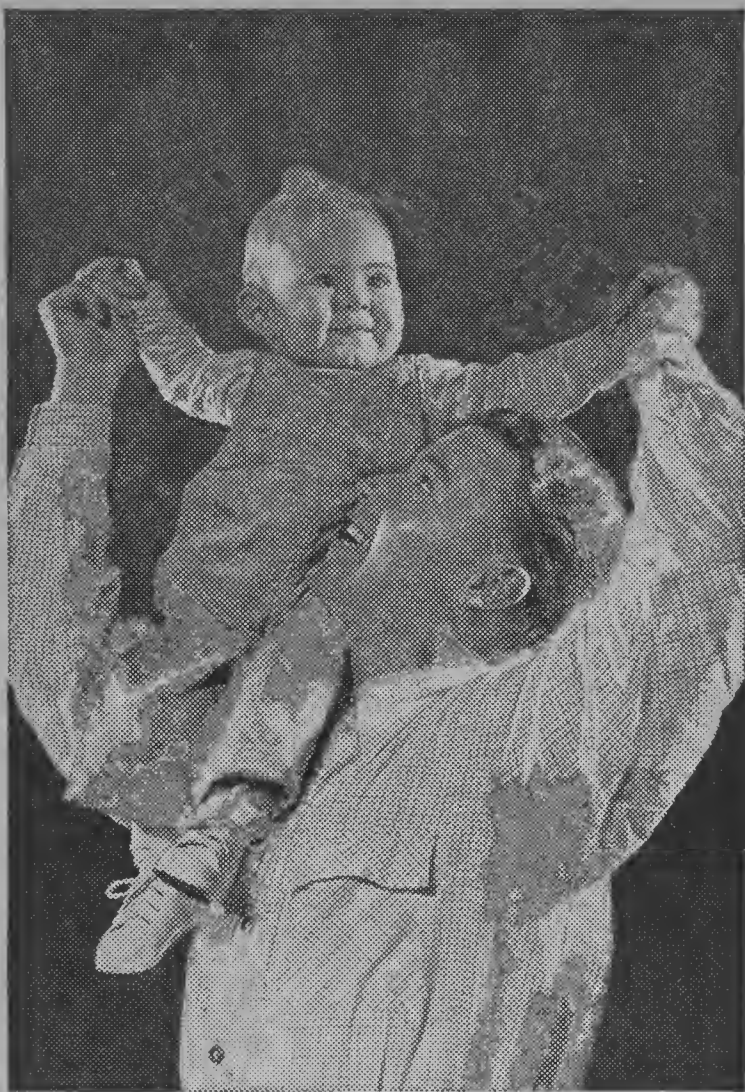
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Canada is rich in families that treasure life insurance as a present pledge and future promise of security obtained by their own initiative.

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5½ MILLION DOLLARS, EVERY WEEK, FROM  
THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA**

**THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES  
IN CANADA**

L-558C

Continued from page 17

## THE TRIUMPH OF AUGUST LANGE

government let me have hail insurance, but thank God, we didn't need it."

Five combines moved in to harvest the 1958 crop, which gave a good yield. The seed was dried in a barn that had to be readied hastily. Battling illness, Lange had to re-roof the barn, and splice in studs, and put in a concrete foundation to take the load. The hot loft and airy floor made a thermal current through 16-18 inches of seed lying on the floor.

The seedheads were 6½ to 12½ inches long, with 9 kernels filling to a spikelet. They stood the normal 3 feet high, compared with the unusual height of 5 feet the previous year. When the seed was cleaned by a Calgary cleaning plant, it averaged over 300 pounds of pure seed to the acre, 97 per cent viable.

"And this was the second dry year we had. No rain all summer after a snowless winter, and only a drizzle of rain at Easter."

The seed is harvested in August, and the plant sets its culms, or fruiting section, in September. After that, August Lange takes off his hay.

**T**HE grass can be used for forage, or for haying any time. It makes excellent hay, though it doesn't look very thick on top, since it carries its foliage low. Last year, Lange cut hay on September 16, and found that during the winter his cattle ignored brome and crested wheat hay for the wild rye grass. He had the protein content tested in June at 18.4 per cent and the hay still tested 11.5 per cent the following April.

"But proof of the pudding comes in the eating." Experiments in grass feeding at Manyberries Range Station indicated that Russian wild rye grass held a consistently good place. In one experiment with sheep, it led crested wheat, though fell behind native prairie grass. The following year, it was the other way around, with the rye grass constant. Lange believes it unwise to mix this grass with others, for he noticed that cattle eat the rye grass to the ground, while ignoring the other varieties.

"I have a friend 20 miles from here, with the same type of soil as I have.

He started with 40 acres of Russian wild rye grass. He failed to fertilize it suitably, and of course it didn't set seed. He was going to turn it under, but I advised him to graze it down, and give it another year. He weighed in his cattle, let them graze, gave them salt and water, and they made gains of three pounds per day."

Such gains are possible early in spring on native grass and crested wheat grass too, but not later in the season. That's the remarkable feature of Russian wild rye grass. It recovers quickly from grazing or mowing, and retains its nutritious and palatable qualities until the snow covers it.

Lange has done some stock feeding through the winter. Sheep were brought here to graze on the Russian wild rye grass, and outstripped the rest of the flock which was on a fattening ration.

August Lange has tried his hand with other grasses, as well, including tall wheat grass sown in white alkali. Alkali is showing up in irrigated land, to the alarm of growers and grass experts. But tall wheat grass can live in it for a time, though it won't set seed in this country, is low in nutrition, and winter-kills in patches. But it does recondition the soil.

This year, August Lange planted 35 acres to the tall wheat grass between rows of wild rye grass. Alas, here again, the "pure" seed contained couch grass, and all hands went to work again. "Everlasting vigilance is necessary," said Mr. Lange, shaking his head.

He has given his crop that vigilance, and fully earned his success, as well as the gratitude of his adopted country.

(According to forage expert Dave Heinrichs of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, farmers can obtain commercial grades of Russian wild rye grass seed at 70 to 90 cents per lb. from provincial governments and regular seed houses in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Producers in Alberta are paying up to \$1.25 per lb. for seed. A report received from the Lethbridge Experimental Farm indicates that seed production of the grass will likely exceed demand next year, and there may even be seed left unsold this fall.—ed.)



Irene and Mrs. Lange helped with weeding couch grass out of Russian wild rye grass. Here they walk through the crop which is ready for the harvest.

# the SPORTSMAN

by RALPH HEDLIN

EVERYTHING I know about hunting I learned from Sam. It is a quarter of a century since he showed me how to hunt, but he's still there when I pick up a gun. I'll be missing ducks consistently and I'll hear the ghost of Sam's voice: "Pull up on them, boy. If a man can shoot, and misses when he shouldn't, he's probably behind. Pull up faster and farther ahead." And I'll do it, as though he were still in the blind with me. And if that doesn't do it, I'll hear him again: "Put your gun down, boy. Chew a piece of gum. Light a smoke. Relax. Your muscles are all in knots. Loosen up, boy. Then try again."

Sam was a hunter, and that was about all we knew about him. He was my dad's hired man on the farm for 4 years. In all that time he got only one letter and, as far as I know, he never wrote one. When we went to town on Saturday night, he'd stay home. If strangers came to the house, Sam would hang around the barn. No one but ourselves and our close neighbors got to see Sam or knew he existed. And when someone wanted to take a picture of us, and Mother would call to Sam to come over, he'd smile but he wouldn't come.

You think we should have figured he was hiding out from the law? Maybe we should. But you'll have to remember that we weren't the suspicious, sophisticated type that's common today. We lived 15 miles from town, and law and policemen didn't rightly exist to us. If you were decent and neighborly, that was enough. And you didn't dig into another man's business even to the extent of thinking about it. I don't believe I'd exaggerate if I said that the only law we knew was the old one of treating people the same as you'd expect them to treat you.

IT WAS 10 the fall that Sam came. The weather had been dry, and before the sun came up our threshing machine would be blowing straw. It was getting on toward winter, and there would be ice on the water barrel when we came out in the morning. The sandhill cranes, whose lonely note had been floating down from the deep blue above, were gone and their place was taken by the wavering V's of geese, headed for their wintering grounds far to the south. I was out of school. Father was afraid a change of weather might bring snow, and all hands were turned to finishing the threshing. My job was to move grain back in the wagon box.

That was what I was doing the first time we ever saw Sam. A man came walking across the field from the road but I paid him no attention. And then a voice spoke from beside the front wheel of the wagon. "Boss around, boy?" I looked up into icy blue eyes, their coldness denied by a half-whimsical

Sam opened the big backpack . . . In it was a beautiful 12-gauge double. "Ever use a shotgun, boy?"

friendliness around the corners of eyes and mouth. And the mouth was overhung with an enormous mustache that half concealed it. A shock of hair pushed out from under a crumpled dirty felt hat.

"Over there," I said, pointing to where my dad was finishing his lunch. Lunch was brought out in mid-afternoon, and Dad made a point of seeing that everyone had eaten before he started his own. He was sitting on a stoneboat near the tractor so that he could watch while he ate and see that everything was going all right.

I followed the stranger over. "Good afternoon," said Dad.

"Hello," said the man. There was a moment's silence. "How're you fixed for men? I'm looking for work."

"Sure," said Dad. "I'm a man short. I could use you for a couple of days. Are you used to threshing outfits?"

"Yes. I've worked on them."

"O.K. The boy'll get you a fork and you can field-pitch. What'll we call you?"

"Sam."

"What else?"

There was a moment's pause. "Nothing, I guess. Just Sam."

"O.K., Sam. Get Sam a fork, Son." And so Sam came to us. And to the best of my knowledge the question of another name was never again raised.

SAM was just an average man in the field. He'd done this kind of work, though you'd not think of him as born to it. But there was something about Sam that set him apart. He didn't talk much, he didn't pal with the men, he made no show of any kind, but everyone liked him. I guess to describe

Sam you'd have to say he was "nice" and just leave it at that. The kind of fellow that would hang around until the last job was done, who would get up from the table after supper and, while the other men clumped out to the bunkhouse, would start to clear up the dishes. We ate in a big room off the kitchen. Mother had no help.

The second night he was there Sam spoke up to the other fellows at the end of the meal: "Tell you, we'd save a lot of work if each of you would pick up your own dishes and carry them out to the kitchen."

"That's a good idea, Sam," said Dad, but he had never thought to do it before.

And then Sam washed the dishes for Mother. She loved him. Like I say, Sam was just a nice guy.

SUNDAY, Sam spoke to me in front of the house. "Come down to the bunkhouse, boy."

I tagged along. Sam opened the big backpack he had brought and took out a leather case. In it was a beautiful 12-gauge double. "Ever use a shotgun, boy?" I admitted I never had. Sam dug again and came out with a 20-gauge single-shot. He assembled both guns. "Your mother wants some prairie chickens for supper. The twenty'll not be too heavy for you."

That day is as vivid as yesterday. The morning twanged with frost, the ground was mellow and the stubble fields were golden. The V's of geese passed between us and the sun. The leaves were yellow and brown, and it was so still that you could hear each leaf as it fell to the ground.

"It's mid morning. The chicken'll be off the stubble. We'll try the willow clumps, boy." And I found that Sam would stalk the chickens, whereas other men I'd seen would charge around until one flew up. But Sam would find a likely looking willow bush and walk the margins. "Two steps. That's the secret of chicken hunting, (Please turn to next page)

Illustrated by WALLY BATTER



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boy." And Sam matched words with deeds. He would pussyfoot up to the margin of a bush and then stop and listen. If he heard nothing, he would move two steps, then stop again. In the first bush there were two chickens, and Sam took them both.

I had never done more than hunt gophers with a .22. Sam started my education. "There's no way a chicken can be quiet if it moves on those dry leaves, boy. And if you move slow and stop, they'll often walk and you'll hear them. Move fast and they'll hunker down, then flush together in a rush. Move slow and by walking on the dry leaves they'll tell you where they are and then flush out one at a time. Now you'll take first shot at the next place."

I did. I walked close, Sam on my left. I missed the three birds, and Sam pulled all three down far out. "Don't rush your shot, boy. Chicken drop easy. Further out you've got a bigger pattern."

WELL, I won't take you through that wonderful, glorious day of adventure. But I should mention that I shot two chickens before the day was out and at night I told Dad that I wanted Sam to stay after the threshing. Mother said the same. Dad didn't commit himself, but when the threshing crew was paid off we found that Sam was going to stay on.

There really wasn't an awful lot to do in the fall and winter. We had a few head of cattle and some chickens, and Sam and Dad would get through the chores before the morning was half over. But Dad let Sam run a trapline, and Sam hunted and trapped all winter long. He was medium tall and supple and, with a backpack of traps and a .30-30, he jogged all day long. Sam literally never walked. A 40-mile jog in a day was nothing to him. I've never seen such a man for covering country on foot.

Sam boiled hunting down: "It's a matter of taking your time, boy. You

just mustn't rush," he would say when I had spooked game by moving too fast. He added deer hunting to chicken hunting. There was a big, 10-acre sedge slough encircled with willows near the farm buildings, and Sam could always take a deer out of it. We'd crawl into that slough odd times and sit by a willow bush; we'd not move or talk, and I've seen 7 or 8 hours go by before a deer would show and Sam would take him. He'd get up as though he'd only been there 5 minutes.

The same with coyotes. He'd trail a coyote into a piece of bush and he'd stalk around in there for hours. But in the end he'd get a coyote. And if it spooked, time and again I've seen him roll a running coyote at 200 yards. If that sounds easy, try it sometime, using iron sights on an old .30-30.

In those years our family was bigger by one. Sam was only some 10 years younger than Dad and Mother—I guess he was about 30 when he came—and he was a kid brother to them. To me he was a big brother, and to my two kid sisters he was a second mother and dad mixed in with Santa Claus.

DAD was never one to talk about people. He'd never say he liked someone or didn't like him. And when Mother and I and the kids would be saying how wonderful Sam was, Dad would just sit and smoke. But I believe Sam meant more to him than he did even to the rest of us. Dad set a high standard for behavior and Sam satisfied it. And that was always important to Dad.

If Dad hadn't the responsibility of the farm, I guess he'd have hunted as much as Sam. As it was, they'd often go out together. And both would hunt alone a lot, too. One fall they kind of competed with each other in hunting. A buck with the biggest set of antlers we'd ever seen in our country had come down from the north. Dad and

Sam both made up their minds they were going to take him.

They hunted the buck morning and afternoon for a month. I guess I shouldn't admit it, but seasons didn't mean much to them. This was a long time ago and we were far back. The only season they knew was that it had to be cold enough for the meat to keep, and they didn't figure to hunt after the rut started. But in spite of all the hunting, they didn't get him. He was a cagey customer.

The rut would soon be starting, and then Dad wouldn't let any of us hunt deer. But early one Saturday morning Dad was in the south pasture and he put the big buck out of a willow bush and saw him cross half a mile of prairie and go into a big coulee. In the middle of the afternoon he sent Sam up to the house to get the guns.

He hadn't mentioned seeing the buck, but now he told Sam. "The wind has shifted, Sam, and it'll drive him out of that piece of coulee he's in. When the wind's a couple of points west of northwest, like this, it always drives the deer past the turn in the coulee." The coulee went the way the wind was blowing now, then turned at an angle straight across the wind, before turning back into the wind. It was in this straight bit that Dad figured the buck to be.

We rode horses and left them half a mile downwind from the coulee. I went with Sam to one end of the straight piece; Dad went to the other. "If we get into the piece of coulee and work toward one another, one of us'll get shot. There's no reason for him to go over the top if he doesn't know we're there," Dad had said.

"You walk behind me and do as I do, boy," Sam said to me.

We moved toward the coulee fairly briskly, but once near it Sam slowed up. When we were over the bank and were below the howl of the wind across the prairie, it seemed to me that we hardly moved at all. Sam would take a step, look at the ground where his foot would next go, study every bush, and then take another step. Above us the wind howled, and drifting snow sifted gently down. And we took an hour to move 200 yards.

Sam saw him first. He was lying down, but his head was up and we could see his antlers and ears above the screening snowberries. He stood up and started to walk slowly away. Sam never moved. The deer disappeared into the bush. Sam hadn't fired.

I didn't say anything. I knew better than to talk. But I was disappointed in Sam. It would have been an easy shot.

We soft-footed on up the coulee. An hour must have passed before we heard the heavy boom of Dad's rifle a couple of hundred yards up the coulee. Sam froze. So did I. We heard the crackling of the bush in front, and three does, a spike buck and a nice little three-pointer quartered up the bank less than a hundred yards from us. Sam dropped the three-pointer with one easy shot.

"Sam," I said, "why didn't you shoot the big buck?"

"Your dad's shot him, boy."

"How do you know?"

"He wouldn't of shot at anything else when that's what we're hunting. And he'd of got off a second shot any-

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way if he'd missed. Anyway he doesn't miss much."

"But you could've shot him yourself."

"Boy," said Sam, "your dad nor me have never talked to you much about sportsmanship, but we both know what it means. Sure, I could of shot that buck. But I was pretty sure your dad would get him. We didn't spook him, and your dad's too good a hunter to spook him either. This way you and me got a chance at him and so did your dad. The buck had a good chance. But your dad got a fine trophy that he wanted pretty bad. And don't forget, it's your dad knew he was in this coulee. Everyone's better off than he would of been if I'd shot. No one's got much use for the hog in the hunting party, boy."

It was a long speech for Sam. Everyone was better off—that is, everyone except Sam, who didn't get to shoot the trophy he wanted. I still figure that was carrying sportsmanship above and beyond the call of duty. But it was that kind of thing that put Sam as high in Dad's book as he was in mine and Mother's.

AND then one Sunday we came home from church and Sam was gone. I went to call him for dinner. His guns that had hung above his bed were no longer there. His things were cleared out of his room and his backpack was nowhere to be found. Sam had arrived with nothing but a backpack; he left us, 4 years later, with the same.

Two days later the police arrived. They were looking for a fellow named Jock Willison. He had done 6 months of a 3-year sentence for theft. He had stolen a big chain saw from a lumber camp in the north, near where he lived. He was a professional hunter and trapper, and no one knew quite why he needed the saw. But he never denied that he had stolen it. "You can't explain it—some guys just steal," said the policeman.

But he never told us how they had finally found where Sam was—and from the description we were agreed Sam and Jock Willison were likely the same man. And none of us had any idea how he knew they were on his trail.

As far as we were concerned, it stayed that way for 15 years. It didn't change our attitude toward Sam. We didn't favor stealing, but we did favor Sam. We figured we knew him, and no matter what he had done he was high in our books. And we kids missed him all day every day.

Hunting got tougher all through the country. We never used to see city sportsmen, but now they came out through our country all the time. Dad and I kept up the farm, but we made a little money in the fall by setting up shoots for sportsmen. And if I wasn't too busy odd times I'd go out with a party. Other times I'd take them to a blind and just leave them.

We had a sign on the road, "Commercial Shooting—Ducks, Geese, Upland Birds, Deer," and one day I saw an old car stop by the sign. The fellow came on in and I walked up as he

stopped. His hat was low over his eyes.

"Can you rent me a gun? I'd like some shooting," he said.

"Sure," I said. "I'm just going out for ducks myself. Evening flight will be in in an hour or so. We can go together if you want."

I guess I never really looked at him. There was no reason why I should. But I saw him shoot. He was in one end of the boat, I was in the other. He never fired until he got his duck into position, and then he never missed. Maybe it got under my skin. Anyway, I started missing.

The voice came from behind me. "Loosen up, boy. Put your gun down. Light a smoke. Have a chew of gum. You're all knotted up. Relax. Then try again."

IT couldn't be—but it was. Sam was back! I might as well admit I broke down. I couldn't help it.

A lot of the things we talked about are of no importance here. He stayed 2 days and we relived 4 years in that short time. We stalked that big old buck again, we walked the hills, and we worked the farm. And Dad and Sam and I went for ducks together on

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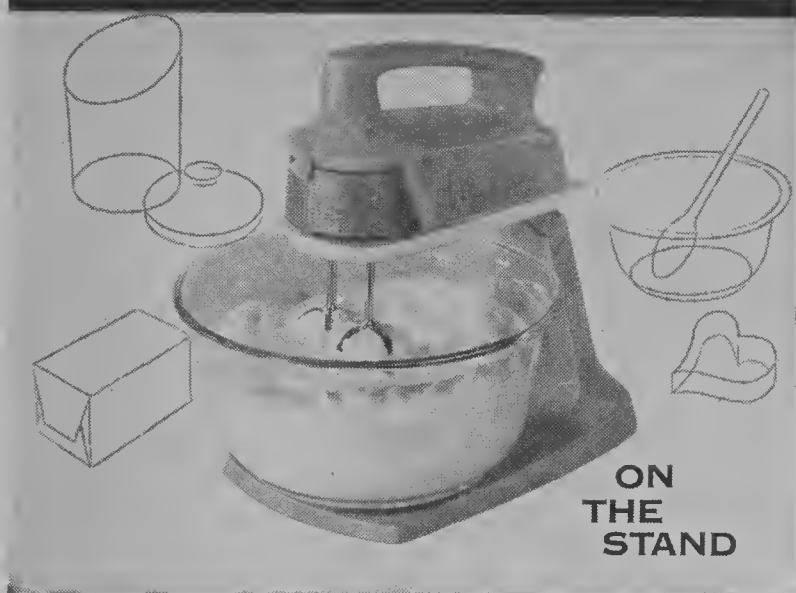


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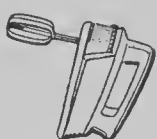
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the marsh. And Sam washed dishes for Mother.

He was still Sam to us, though his real name, of course, was Jock Willison. And he told us how he got word: he had picked up the mail from the box at the road gate that Saturday and there'd been a letter for Sam, care of Dad, that told him he'd better move again if he wanted to stay free. "I sort of sneaked out, I guess," admitted Sam. "I figured it'd be easier for you if you didn't know anything about it."

Dad asked the question we all wanted to ask: "Is this still hanging over you, Sam?"

"Well, no," said Sam. "The letter was from my brother, who is a policeman himself, and he knew that I never took the saw. Our kid brother was always a bit weak, and I guess in actual fact he was the one who took it. He got killed in the bush a few months ago. I gave myself up to my other brother. It's all right now. The police aren't interested in me any more."

"But Sam, how could you go to jail for—"

"Well, I'll tell you boy. My brother had a nice little wife and a couple of kids. I wasn't that committed that I couldn't cover him. But jail gets to seem pretty tough when the ducks are flying; so I just cracked out and never went back. But they always thought it was me, not Bill. And Bill's kids are grown now."

"Sam," I said, "you're quite a man."

"Well, now, boy, I wouldn't say that. It's like I was telling you the time of the big buck. Remember? It's a matter of sportsmanship. The whole party is bigger than any one fellow. It's the same in life as it is when you're hunting a buck, the way I got it figured."

And that's the fellow who taught me how to really hunt. He taught me a lot more than that I guess. He taught me how to live decently, too. But I still think he carried sportsmanship above and beyond the call of duty.

### New Associate Editors

THE COUNTRY GUIDE takes pleasure in introducing to our readers two new associate editors who have recently joined our editorial staff. They are Miss Gwen Leslie, a graduate in home economics, with teaching, hospital dietetic and professional writing experience, and Mrs. Elva Fletcher, who has 12 years' experience in the farm movement, the last 5 of which were spent as assistant to the Editor of the Manitoba Co-operator.



Gwen Leslie



Elva Fletcher

Gwen Leslie hails from the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Morden, Man., where her father, Dr. W. R. Leslie, was superintendent for 35 years. After completing her junior matriculation at Morden, she enrolled at the University of Manitoba from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (B.Sc.H.E.) in 1955. Miss Leslie was first employed as a home economist with the Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons. In 1957, she was appointed assistant dietitian of the City of Winnipeg municipal hospitals. Later that year she accepted the position of food editor with the women's department of the well-known daily, The Winnipeg Tribune. Gwen is a member of both the Canadian and Manitoba Home Economics Associations. V

Elva Fletcher received her formal education at St. Mary's Academy and College, and at the Success Business College, Winnipeg. Following some years of business experience in her native city, she performed, during the war years, confidential duties with a department of the Combined Chiefs of Staff organization at Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fletcher returned to Manitoba at the end of the war to become secretary to the late W. A. MacLeod, director of publicity for the three prairie wheat pool organizations. In 1953, she joined the editorial staff of "The Manitoba Co-operator," the organ of the producer co-operatives in the province. Elva is regional director of the Canadian Women's Press Club, an organization in which she has taken a keen interest. V

# Home and Family



by **ELVA FLETCHER**

*Books are keys to wisdom's treasure;  
 Books are gates to lands of pleasure;  
 Books are paths that upward lead;  
 Books are friends. Come let us read.*

—Emilie Poulsson.

**W**HO among us, in days gone by, has not responded to the magic of "once upon a time"? The discovery of "once upon a time" in prose and poetry is the doorway into an enchanted world of make-believe for countless numbers of boys and girls. Through books they also step into reality by reading of other children within their own country, of those in faraway lands and of the wonderful world around them. As they look about and see the wonders of their world, they, full of their own wonder, question the "why" and "how" of the things about them. Why is the sky blue? What are clouds? What are stars? How do birds fly?

Something of this child-like wonder lingers on in most of us, perhaps to counterbalance a growing maturity, with its learning, its sense of responsibility, its concentration of purpose. This wonder is renewable as often as we, in the words of poet Robert Frost, "go to school to youth to learn the future."

The world around us, viewed through the eyes of children and communicated to us through their thoughts, becomes new and young again and as captivating to us as their world of "once upon a time."

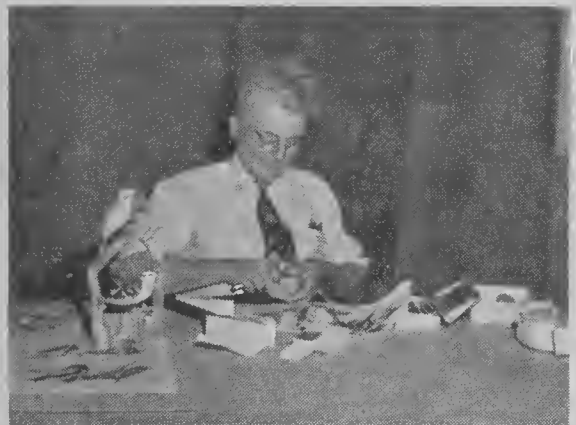




**SILVER JEWELRY**—Mrs. P. Mosher of Halifax tells Mrs. Jim Wright of Ottawa how craftsmen make exquisite jewelry items from polished N.S. agate.



**SILK SCREENING**—From her own designs, Mrs. R. Allen printed marvelous patterns in ink on silk scarves and made the difficult look very easy.



**WOOD CARVING** — Life-like native birds carved from pine, and artistically painted, were the work of Mr. Harvey Myers of Salmon River Bridge, N.S.



**LEATHER**—Wallets, shoulder bags, belts and key cases were among the items being made by M. Collicutt of Canaan, who earns his living at this craft.

## NOVA SCOTIA

# Craftsmen at Work

**"I**F I hadn't seen it, I wouldn't have dreamed it could be done with such skill."

This might well have been the comment of the hundreds of people who visited the eleventh Craftsmen-at-Work Exhibition, held at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., this past summer.

For a period of 5 days a representative group of Nova Scotia craftsmen demonstrated their skills in the midst of an excellent display of the finest of the province's craft products. Your Guide representative was impressed by the workmanship and the tremendous variety of items on display. He mingled with these people and came away convinced that there was a lot more involved than making products for sale. The demonstrators were extremely modest, friendly and courteous. They obviously loved their crafts and worked hard to achieve perfection. But above all else, one sensed that here was a touch of Canadian culture at its very best.

It is next to impossible to do justice to the beauty of the numerous items exhibited. An attempt has

been made to capture and pass on some of the interesting things that were seen by means of the pictures on these pages. Our only regret is that they are not in color so that they could be fully appreciated.

The purposes of the exhibitions are threefold. They provide an opportunity for the craftsmen to come together to appraise the general progress of crafts in Nova Scotia. They provide a place for buyers to view the displays and to judge the merits of the work being done. Finally, they make it possible for the public to enjoy, even if they can't always purchase, the wide variety of personal and home items that are turned out.

The Handcrafts Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Trade and Industry sponsored the exhibition and had staff on hand to answer inquiries. The Division publishes a booklet describing each of the exhibitions, and a directory of shops and individual craftsmen in the province. The directory is available on request. The Division also maintains a central showroom at the Handcraft Center in Halifax to display samples and to put buyers in touch with producers.

Nova Scotia is becoming justly famous for its handicrafts and its craftsmen are setting a fine example. The combination of well-developed skills, a province-wide craft information service, and the support and encouragement of the provincial government bodes well for the future of the industry in the province.



**POTTERY** — Mrs. K. Rayski-Kietlicz demonstrates her fascinating skill at the wheel. Her husband designs and paints pottery. Results are beautiful.



**DYEING AND RUG HOOKING**—Mrs. Edna Bennett of Annapolis Royal discusses methods of dyeing woolen materials for hooked rugs with local visitor.



**WEAVING**—Linen place mats were being woven at this loom by Mrs. R. Wigglesworth of Liverpool. Colors were buttercup, lemon and shades of green.



**SPINNING** — Mrs. D. Stronach of Monastery described this age-old craft. She is at ease as her deft fingers twist the rough, shapeless wool into strands.

## PHOTO STORY

by LORNE HURD



This amazing display of dining-room table items were all made in N.S. It included a mahogany Lazy Susan, nut dish, salad bowl and servers; silver candle holders, ladles, pie lifter and ash tray; and (pottery) punch bowl with cups.

These silk tweeds, cotton dress materials and the linen tablecloth all attest to the weaving ability of Nova Scotians.



Earthenware pottery display by Mr. and Mrs. K. Rayski-Kietlicz. It exhibits modern design and features gay coloring.

The items shown here would be a credit to anyone's living room. They illustrate the variety and high quality of N.S. craftsmanship.



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[Author's photo]

# The Flame Tokays of Lodi

by CHARLES WALKOF

IF you were to drive through the  
famous San Joaquin Valley of  
central California any time from  
late August to early November, you  
could see many of its inhabitants in  
vineyards picking flame-colored  
bunches of grapes for shipping. These  
are the Flame Tokays, the large, red,  
delicious grapes that grace almost  
every table from September to No-  
vember.

The Tokay is grown principally on  
22,000 acres at Lodi. When this city  
was started 50 or 60 years ago, the  
vineyards were all around it. As the  
city expanded, residential sections  
spread out around the vineyards so  
that today the busy Tokay harvest  
may be observed in the very center  
of the city.

The Flame Tokay is not only in the  
physical heart of Lodi but also in the  
sentimental heart of the people.  
Lodians are intensely proud of their  
product. They named their high  
school football team and a colorful  
high school band "The Lodi Flames"  
in honor of the grape. Every fall,  
about mid-September, they invite  
neighboring towns and cities to join  
them in a spectacular 3-day grape  
festival that is climaxed by a huge  
parade. It was estimated that last year  
90,000 people witnessed the spec-  
tacle.

The citizens of Lodi are a mixed lot  
of nationalities, originally coming  
from many European countries. The  
name of the city was brought by  
Italian settlers who had left a town by  
the same name. The idea of growing  
Tokays also originated with these  
immigrants from the Mediterranean.  
In fact, they brought the planting  
stock that started Lodi, Calif., on its  
way to fame.

THE Flame Tokay you enjoy so  
much originated in North Africa  
over 70 years ago, and the Arabs of  
Algeria were probably the first to grow  
it. The Tokay has much to commend  
it, and because of its attractive color,  
large berry size and excellent keeping  
quality it has become the most popu-  
lar shipping grape. A prime bunch  
of grapes often weighs 3 pounds or  
more. The heaviest, prize-winning  
bunch of Flame Tokays exhibited at  
the 1957 Lodi Grape Festival weighed  
4 pounds 4 ounces.

Lodi is the world capital for Flame  
Tokays because it has the right kind

of soil, irrigation and, above all, the  
best climate for this kind of grape.  
A deep, sandy soil is essential to grow  
good Tokays. Furrow irrigation is a  
necessity and up to 42 inches of water  
are applied in a season. Sprinkler irri-  
gation is undesirable because the foli-  
age and fruit must be kept dry at all  
times to prevent disease and fruit  
decay. It can be hot at Lodi in harvest  
time, with the temperature often ris-  
ing to 95 and 100 degrees during the  
day and dropping to a comfortably  
cool 55 to 60 degrees at night. But  
the Lodians don't mind the dry heat  
for they know it is a vital element in  
developing the flame color typical of  
good Tokay grapes.

Well-grown Tokay vineyards yield  
upward of 10 tons of grapes per acre.  
Two-thirds of this, or approximately  
400 boxes per acre, are good for ship-  
ping as table grapes. The average  
price to the grower is \$1.30 per box  
and the average cost of production  
\$1.10 per box. Many growers con-  
sider the final third of their crop, that  
which is not of good enough quality  
to be marketed as table grapes, pro-  
duces their best margin of profit. This  
part of the harvest is referred to as  
"strippings," and is sold to the local  
wineries at \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Most of the Tokay vineyards at  
Lodi are at least 30 years old. The

vines that bear the fruit are current  
year's growth and arise from heavy,  
tree trunk-like stumps about 4 feet  
high. The fruit-bearing vines are not  
supported with wires or trellises as in  
some eastern vineyards. Occasionally  
a grower finds it necessary to remove  
an old vineyard and replace it with a  
new one. The heaviest investment  
occurs during the first 3 years after  
planting. The average cost is esti-  
mated at \$184 per acre during the  
first year and \$104 thereafter up to  
the seventh year.

THERE are few serious disease and  
insect pests in these vineyards. The  
dry atmosphere of the San Joaquin  
Valley discourages fungus and bac-  
terial diseases. Mildew can be a prob-  
lem as the result of heavy dews fol-  
lowing cool nights, but is controlled  
by dusting with sulphur 5 or 6 times  
during the season.

Growing Tokay grapes is a fascinat-  
ing business, and the Lodi people are  
happy in their work. They are pleased  
with the reception Tokays receive  
from homemakers around the world,  
and convinced they are producing the  
best fruit grown in California.

(Dr. Walkof is Senior Horticul-  
turist, Vegetable Crops, Canada De-  
partment of Agriculture Experimental  
Farm, Morden, Man.—Ed.)



Following the Grape Festival's theme "Looking Forward," a flower-covered  
float prophecies victory in the determined fight against child-crippling diseases.



## Our Readers Save Time

**W**HEN traveling with children, take along a couple of cookie sheets. These make handy tables to hold story books and crayons, playing cards or lunch on small laps. Cookie sheets are easy to store as they take little space. Crown-ups, too, will find them handy on a long trip.—Mrs. T. R. Evans, Lightwoods, Sask.

To empty a bottle quickly, invert and shake with a circular motion.

To clean bottles when you lack a brush, place a few navy beans inside. Add hot soapy water and shake well, then rinse.—B. H. Grassick, Hairy Hill, Alta.

If you run out of shoe polish use a little paste floor wax. It can be used on light or dark color shoes.

To waterproof leather shoes of all kinds, apply hot ski wax. Rub briskly with a stiff brush. When the wax has set, rub with a soft cloth. This keeps the leather rainproof and springy.

Keep babies from falling by sandpapering the soles of their new shoes. The roughened surface gives better traction and saves many bruised knees and little hands.—Mrs. Marthe Frederisi, Arborg, Man.

You can turn torn nylon hose into stuffing for shoulder pads. Cut the toe, heel and seams out, then stretch the stocking so the nylon will run into a fluffy mass of soft nylon threads. Fill prepared shoulder pads with this stuffing and take several long stitches in the cover to keep the nylon evenly distributed. These make the nicest shoulder pads I have because they are light and comfortable to wear, easy to wash and are never bulky. — Mrs. M. Fisher, Dorchester, N.B.

Instead of wasting minutes trying to remove a tightly twisted cover from the vanilla bottle, give it one quick turn with the nut crackers. If nut crackers are not handy, hold the vanilla bottle upside down on a hot surface for a second or two and presto, the top comes off like magic.

Use both your table and ironing board for this quick method of getting the ironing done. First fold sheets in four and lay them smoothly on the table. Smooth hand towels on top of the sheets, putting two to the width of the table. On top of the hand towels, place the tea towels and any other small flat articles that do not need special attention.

Iron on top of these layered flat items and you will be surprised how well ironed the tea towels are underneath. Whisk them off one by one as they are done and fold away. When you come upon a housedress or man's shirt in the clothes basket, just turn around and slip it on the ironing board. With very little movement the ironing surface can be varied with the item. Turning back to the table for a pillowcase, you will iron articles underneath with the same strokes and thus save ironing time. — R. M. R., Lashburn, Sask.

Readers who have time-saving hints which they find useful are invited to share them. Address contributions to the Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.



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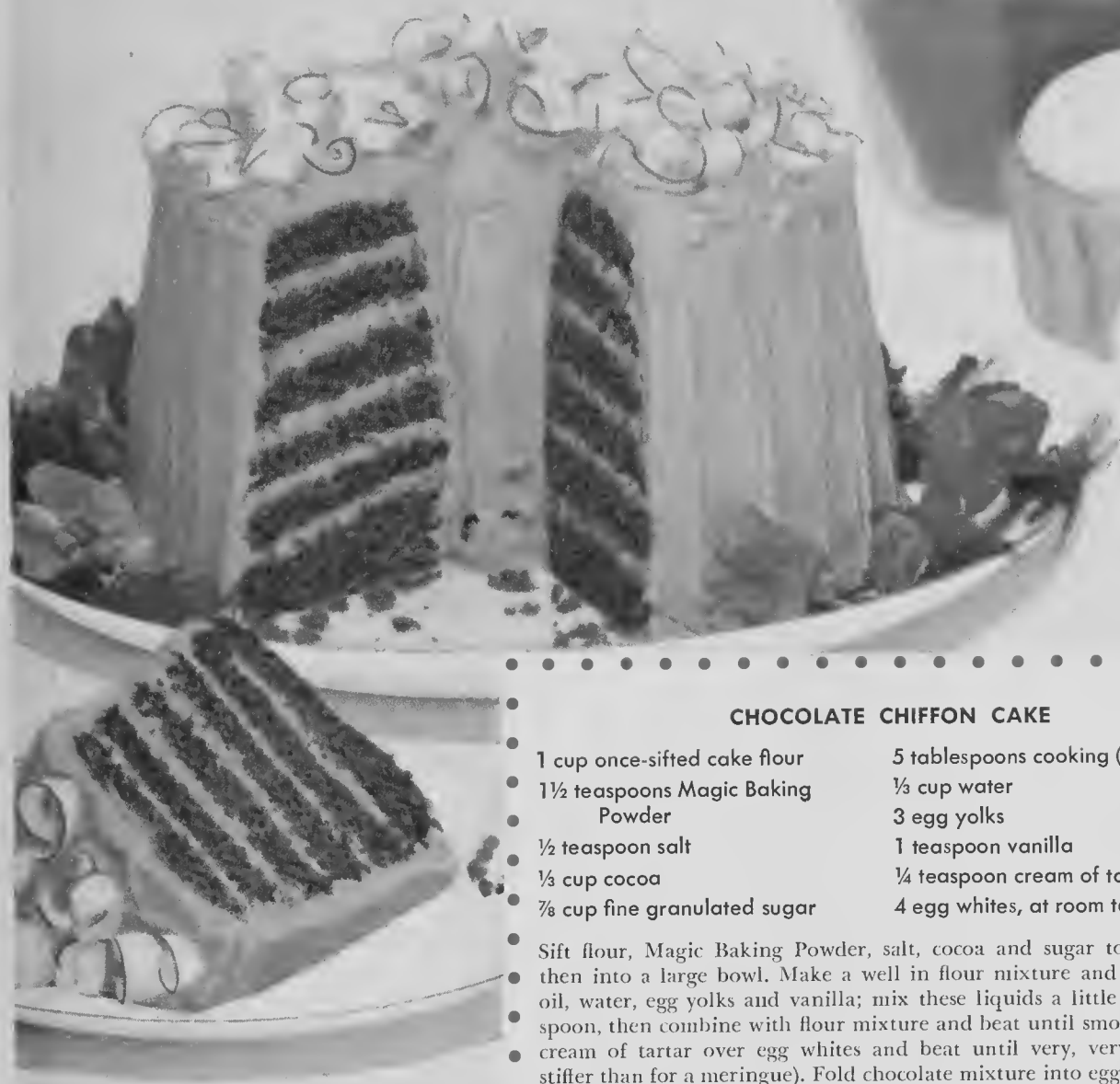


Over 150 million cups enjoyed every day throughout the world.

## Your feather-light **Chocolate Chiffon Cake**

makes these scrumptious

# Mocha Dessert Layers



*all it takes is you and your 'Magic'*

Dependable Magic protects *all* your ingredients... gives you lighter, even-textured baked goods.



### CHOCOLATE CHIFFON CAKE

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup once-sifted cake flour     | 5 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil |
| 1½ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | ½ cup water                       |
| ½ teaspoon salt                  | 3 egg yolks                       |
| ⅓ cup cocoa                      | 1 teaspoon vanilla                |
| ⅞ cup fine granulated sugar      | ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar        |
|                                  | 4 egg whites, at room temperature |

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, cocoa and sugar together once, then into a large bowl. Make a well in flour mixture and add cooking oil, water, egg yolks and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Fold chocolate mixture into egg-white, about a quarter at a time. Turn into *ungreased* tube pan (8 inches, top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1 to 1¼ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang suspended until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.)



Extremely stiff egg-whites are a secret of chiffon-cake success.



Fold chocolate mixture into the extra-stiff egg-whites.

### MOCHA DESSERT LAYERS

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ⅓ cup fine granulated sugar  | 1 pint (2½ cups) chilled whipping cream |
| 2 tablespoons instant coffee | ¼ teaspoon vanilla                      |
| ¼ teaspoon salt              | 1 Chocolate Chiffon Cake                |

Combine sugar, coffee and salt. Gradually stir in whipping cream; cover and chill 1 hour. Beat until softly stiff; add vanilla. Continue to beat mixture until stiff. Cut cold cake into 6 layers and put together with whipped cream between layers; frost cake all over with remaining whipped cream. Chill for several hours—preferably overnight. Decorate with shredded coconut or chopped toasted nutmeats. Yield—8 to 10 servings.

## Something of Your Own

by JOYCE KNUDSEN

WHEN I first met Ethel she seemed to be like most of us, a hard-working wife who stewed over how far the money would stretch and who usually had a pair of undarned socks in the mending basket. She was up early and worked late. Her husband made a decent income, but, as with all of us, there were always coats to buy, shoes to be repaired, a new piece of necessary equipment, or an unexpected medical bill. Ethel was as nicely dressed as other country women, but when there was extra cash it went for the children's needs. Everything of her own was stretched just a little longer.

And then I realized that Ethel was different; she had something of her own. She called it the Magic Quarter. The best part of family income had to go for set expenses, and most women putting the remainder into a purse for day-to-day expenses would just keep on stretching it as far as it would go. But Ethel took one silver quarter each week for her magic money. It wouldn't really buy sufficient to make much difference in family needs, yet it was big enough to be something of her own.

Sometimes Ethel's weekly magic was a rose, just one tightly curled bud from the flower shop bought on occasional visits to the city. She put it first in a slim vase with a spray of cedar from the shrubs in the garden. When it was full blown and its lovely fragrance had scented two or three rooms, she cut off the stem and transferred it to a pretty glass bowl with a little water at the bottom. There, the rose floated in beauty for another week.

When the weather was lovely and there were flowers in her own garden, the magic money was saved until she felt blue about something. Then she bought other little luxuries that varied according to her whim.

One Friday when a skunk had got in under the house and she had cut her hand in the kitchen, she bought a quarter's worth of penny candy. Some of it was now two cents, but it was still a strange recapturing of a youthful dream to go in and buy a quarter's worth of licorice whips and taffy cones and jelly babies.

When Ethel moved away I borrowed her custom. The something-of-my-own, even when there has been ample cash for other things, has been the means of reviving the dreams of youth in the wife and mother, absorbed in her home and family.

Once the quarter went for a magazine called "Alaska Sportsman," noticed on a drug store magazine rack. I've never held a rifle or paddled a canoe in my life, but for several evenings the book showed me fascinating crafts, spun interesting tales of Eskimo life, and gave me the chance to live for a few hours with today's homesteading families who are opening up a new frontier in Arctic wastes.

There have been other adventures, many new ideas, and most of them have arisen from the spell cast when I invested my magic quarter in something-of-my-own.

# A Good Apple Year

**F**ROM all reports, there is a good apple year ahead with plenty of fine eating now and right on through next summer, thanks to controlled atmosphere storage techniques. Most of us have a favorite apple for hand eating, and applesauce and apple pie are familiar foods. Since apples are available fresh for a longer season than any other fruit, let's look at some of the uses for this fine Canadian product.

**Appetizers:** Successful trays for holiday entertaining display familiar foods. Make apple-cheese balls using ball cutter and peeled apples. Dip balls in vitaminized apple juice, then roll in finely grated hard cheese.

For apple cheese wedges, spread unpeeled sections with cream cheese. Apple nut balls can also be made ahead. Cut raw apple balls leaving skin on one side of each. Stick toothpick in red side, dip balls in processed or cream cheese thinned with a little cream, and roll in finely chopped nuts.

**Beverages:** Hot spiced apple juice is welcome before dinner or on a cool winter evening. Stir together the contents of a 20-oz. can of apple juice, ½ teaspoon cider vinegar, 1 teaspoon sugar, 6 whole cloves and a stick of cinnamon. Heat to boiling, then cool. Strain and store in refrigerator until needed. Reheat just before serving to four persons.

**Breads:** Raw apple and applesauce may be used in quickbreads; raw or cooked apple slices may be tucked away in yeast dough.

**Cakes:** Slices or circles of apple caramelize nicely for apple upside-down cake and apples add full flavor to a spicy applesauce cake.

**Cookies:** Grated apple helps keep fruit drop cookies soft and moist and blends with other ingredients to make tasty spice bars.

**Decoration:** Apples in a low basket or bowl form an attractive table centerpiece, contributing aroma, color and goodness as between-meal snacks.

**Desserts:** Vary the topping for apple crisp by adding rolled oats or

grated cheddar cheese. Baked apples may be done whole or in halves, filled with mincemeat or dried fruits and nuts, sweetened with honey, molasses, sugar syrup or a candy caramel sauce. Apple ice cream is refreshing and simply prepared.

**Dressings:** Add chopped raw apple to bread stuffing for poultry, meat and fish. Use applesauce to moisten dressing for spareribs, stuffed pork chops or roast pork.

**Dumplings:** Either regular pastry or biscuit dough may be used for wrapping cored whole apples or apple slices. Bake at 425° or 400°F. depending on which of the above doughs is used. Serve hot or cold with cream or sauce.

**Fillings:** Use applesauce as filling for layers of gingerbread or spice cake garnished with whipped cream.

**Garnishes:** Cut balls from peeled firm cooking apples. Cook in extra heavy syrup (1 c. sugar to ½ c. water) flavored with cinnamon stick and tinted with red food coloring. Drain, insert clove in each for stem and use

these miniature apples as garnish on a platter of meat or poultry.

**Pancakes:** Add grated raw apple to pancake batter, about ½ cup for 2 to 2½ cups batter. Serve hot cakes with plenty of butter and maple syrup.

**Pickles:** Fruit chutneys, relishes and pickled fruit are tangy companions for all meats.

Add to your recipe collection "Apples," a booklet compiled by home economists of the consumer section of the marketing service, available free by writing to the Information Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. v



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## Delightful Danish Pastry Stars

Made by a famous Danish pastry chef? Goodness, no! If you bake at home, you can create these dainty and delectable pastry treats right in your own cosy kitchen... they're *that* easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Bake a batch of these scrumptious Danish Pastry Stars tomorrow. They're delicious!

### DANISH PASTRY STARS

Measure into bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water

Stir in

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's  
Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into bowl

$2\frac{3}{4}$  cups once-sifted all-  
purpose flour

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt

Shred on medium shredder

$\frac{1}{2}$  pound chilled butter or  
margarine

and stir into flour mixture.

Beat well

1 egg

and stir in dissolved yeast.

Make a well in flour mixture and add

yeast mixture; combine thoroughly.

Chill until firm, about 1 hour. Turn out  
dough on lightly-floured board or

canvas. Roll out dough to a 15 x 25-inch  
rectangle; cut into fifteen 5-inch squares.  
Spread each square thinly with thick  
raspberry jam.

Fold  $\frac{1}{3}$  of square over, then over  
again.

Cut five slashes along one side of  
dough to within  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch of other side.  
Form into a circle, separating at  
slashes to form a 6-point star. Place  
pastries on cookie sheets; chill about  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Brush with slightly-beaten  
egg. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, until  
golden—7 to 10 minutes. When cold,  
spread stars, if desired, with following  
icing:

Combine 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar  
and  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon vanilla; mix in suffi-  
cient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yield—15 pastries.



**ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING  
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS  
NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION**

## Gifts from the Kitchen

by GWEN LESLIE

WHILE it's not yet an open revolt, there is a growing resentment of the high-pressured commercialism surrounding the Christmas season, and with it a swing back to customs and folkways of the past. Part of this is a desire to personalize the gifts we give, and what could be more an expression of generous spirit than a sharing of kitchen craft.

You may choose to wrap a food that's known to be your specialty. It may be something you make for special occasions all year-round, or a food which is traditionally a part of your own Christmas dinner. This latter suggestion will find particular favor with relatives or friends who have in past shared this Christmas meal with you.

A regional specialty, any food associated with your area, will be a treat in another part of the country. A jar of honey, a wedge of cheese—these things lend themselves to attractive packaging as distinctive gifts.

Jams and jellies from homegrown or native wild fruit, a sample size fruit cake or Christmas pudding, a jar of your favorite mincemeat with recipe attached, yeast breads and dainties are among the many products of home industry which you might give.

There is plenty of scope for packaging gifts from the kitchen. Colored cellophane offers seasonal gaiety; transparent self-adhering wrap will prevent drying out; crisp aluminum foil, moisture and vapor-proof, can be tied with a bright red bow to make a one-wrapping gift package. Polyethylene bags have so many uses in the kitchen that a wrapping of one is a gift in itself. Jams might be given in a table-going jam pot; a basket base for a gift of bread will prove a popular serving piece.

A gift you make yourself always carries with it much more warmth than anything you can buy. Candy has

long been associated with a warmth of affection and I expect there are people on your list for whom home-made candy is a special treat. For them and for filling holiday candy dishes at home here is a selection of recipes with special occasion goodness.

### Maple Cream

4 c. brown sugar	4 T. butter
2 T. flour	Pinch of salt
2 tsp. baking powder	2 T. corn syrup
1 c. cream	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla

Combine all ingredients except vanilla in large saucepan; stir to blend. Bring slowly to boil and cook until a small amount forms a soft ball in cold water (234°F on candy thermometer). Stir constantly during cooking as mixture scorches easily. Cool slightly, then beat until heavy. Pour into greased pan or drop in small buds. Work quickly as candy hardens rapidly.

Variations: Chocolate or cocoa may be added to this recipe for chocolate fudge. Chopped or broken nuts may be spread in pan, folded into fudge, or used to decorate top surface.

### Peanut Brittle

2 c. granulated sugar	2 c. raw Spanish peanuts, shelled
1 c. light corn syrup	peanuts or blanched unroasted Virginia peanuts
1 c. water	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. soda
$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt	
1 tsp. butter	

Combine sugar, syrup and water in heavy skillet or saucepan. Cook slowly, stirring until sugar dissolves. Cook until small amount dropped in cold water forms a soft ball (238°F on candy thermometer). Remove from heat while testing. Add salt and nuts; cook to hard crack stage (290°F), stirring constantly. Remove from heat.

Add butter and soda, stirring to blend. With mixture bubbling, pour out on greased platters. Partly cool by lifting around the edge with spatula, moving spatula underneath to prevent sticking. When candy is firm but still warm, turn it over. Break in pieces when cold.



Christmas confections, gaily wrapped, have eye and taste appeal.

**Almond Crunch**

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 c. blanched almonds | 2 T. corn syrup                     |
| 1 lb. butter          | 12 oz. squares semi-sweet chocolate |
| 2 c. granulated sugar | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. water              |

Chop almonds medium fine and toast in a shallow layer on cookie sheet in a slow oven to a rich brown. Cool.

Melt butter in a large heavy saucepan over low heat. Add sugar; stir to dissolve. Add water and syrup and cook over low heat, stirring frequently, until a small amount forms a brittle in cold water (290°F on candy thermometer).

While syrup cooks, prepare chocolate. Chop squares and place in top of double boiler over boiling water, remove from heat. Stir occasionally so chocolate melts evenly.

Remove syrup from heat when ready and quickly stir in  $1\frac{1}{3}$  cups toasted almonds. Pour thin layer, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, on greased bottom of two large pans or trays. Cool. When cold, spread top surfaces with melted chocolate and sprinkle with half of remaining almonds. When this has set, turn over and repeat chocolate and nuts on other side.

Break in pieces to serve.

**10-Minute Chocolate Fudge**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. granulated sugar         | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. semi-sweet chocolate pieces |
| 2 T. butter or margarine                   | 16 medium marshmallows, diced                 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt                    | or  |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ c. undiluted evaporated milk | $1\frac{1}{3}$ c. miniature marshmallows      |
| 1 tsp. vanilla extract                     | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped walnuts              |

Combine sugar, butter, salt and evaporated milk in saucepan. Bring to boil over medium heat. After bubbles form around the edge, boil gently for exactly 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Add remaining ingredients, and beat vigorously until marshmallows melt. Turn into greased seven-inch square pan. Cool and cut in one-inch squares.

**Divinity Fudge**

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 c. granulated sugar             | Dash of salt                 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. light corn syrup | 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. water            | 1 tsp. vanilla               |

Combine sugar, syrup, water and salt in saucepan. Stir to dissolve sugar. Bring to boil and cook until small amount forms a medium ball in cold water (240°F on candy thermometer). Pour one-third of syrup over beaten egg whites, beating constantly.

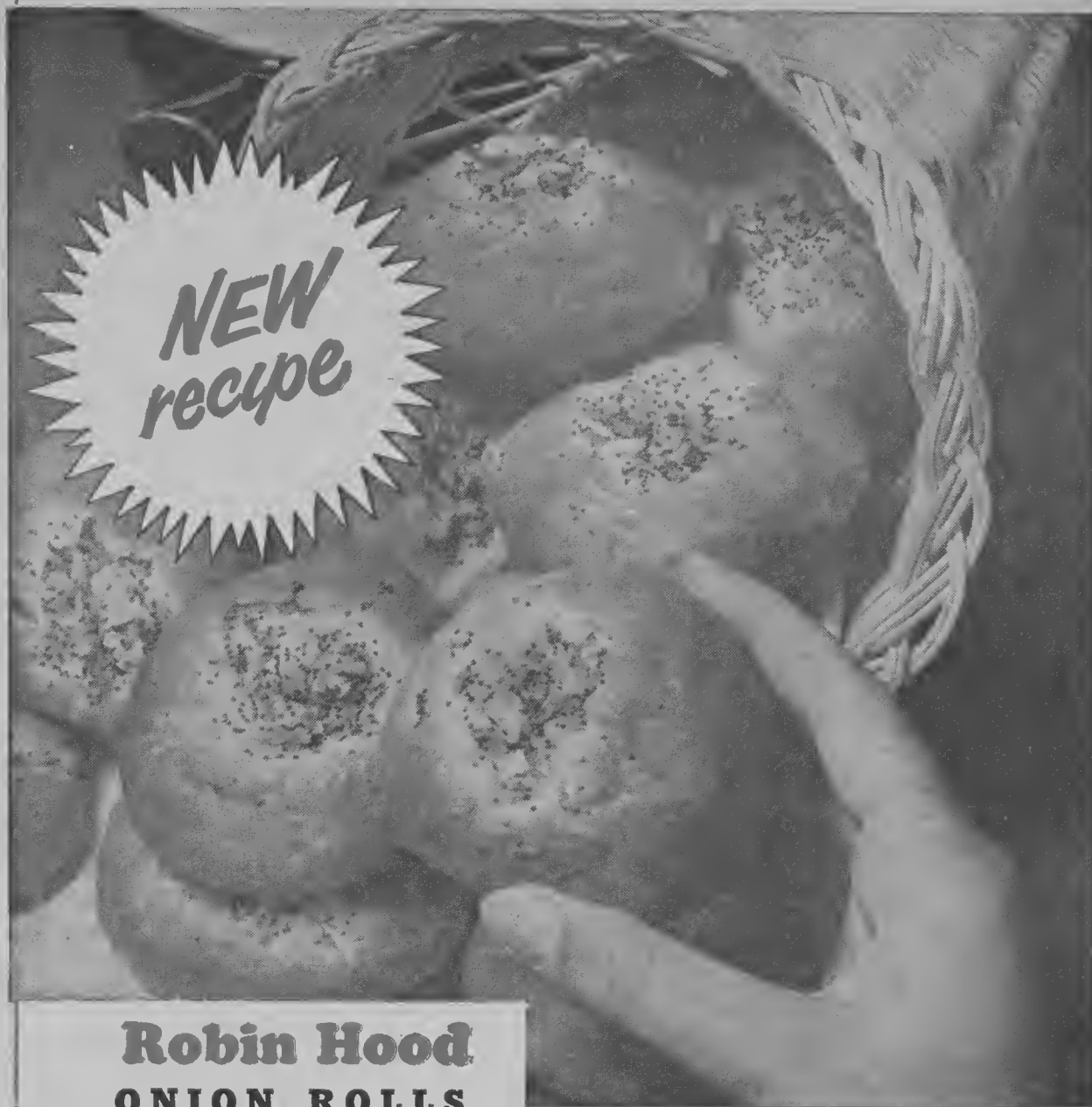
Cook remaining syrup to very hard-ball stage (265°F). Several drops at this stage will form a firm ribbon that bends when lifted from cold water. Beat syrup into egg white mixture. Continue beating until mixture will hold shape when dropped from teaspoon. Add vanilla and drop candy from teaspoon on greased candy sheet, twirling spoon to form a peak on each piece.

If desired, chopped nuts and fruit may be added with vanilla. Colored candy trim may be used to decorate top of plain divinity.

**After Dinner Mints**

- |                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 T. milk          | 5 or 6 drops of oil of peppermint |
| 1 tsp. butter      |                                   |
| Sifted icing sugar |                                   |

Bring milk and butter to boil, remove from heat and add enough icing sugar to make like fondant. Add oil of peppermint with icing sugar. Knead well. Shape in small roll and cut in desired size with scissors. Allow to dry, then store in covered container. ✓

**BAKE-TESTED for you by Robin Hood****Robin Hood  
ONION ROLLS**

These delicious rolls are spiced with the flavour of onion and poppy seed. Serve them with soup. Or set them out with butter as an extra item with tea. But remember the roll's the thing. And nothing makes them as light, white and tasty as Robin Hood Flour!

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 4 cups sifted Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour | $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups lukewarm water         | 2 tablespoons sugar           |
| 1 package fast-rising dry yeast            | 2 tablespoons soft shortening |
|  | 1 egg, well beaten.           |

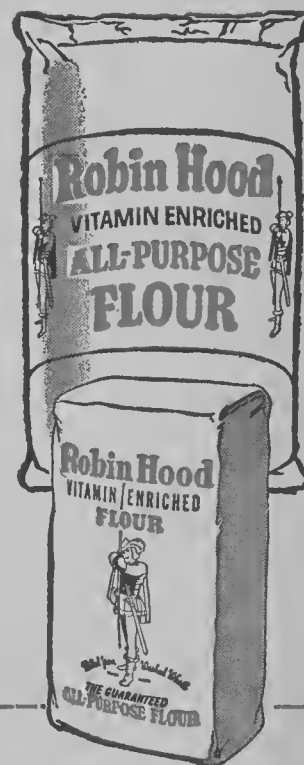
Dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water. Sprinkle yeast on top. Let stand 10 minutes. Then stir.

To remaining water in large bowl add salt, sugar, shortening, beaten egg and bubbly yeast.

Pour in sifted flour and stir until liquid disappears. By hand mix dough in bowl to a ball. Knead on greased board until smooth (5 minutes). Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise at warm room temperature until double. Punch down. Grease baking sheet. Cut dough in 2 pieces. Round up, cover and allow to sit 15 minutes. Cut each piece of dough into 12 pieces. Round up each by rolling under palm of hand. Place on greased baking sheets allowing room to spread. Cover with greased waxed paper. Let rise in warm place until double in bulk. Make a depression in the center of each and fill with 2 teaspoons of a mixture of 1 cup chopped raw onion and 1 tablespoon poppy seed.

Bake in preheated moderate oven, 375°F., for 20 minutes.

Yield: 2 dozen.



Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality bags, 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label soaks off — no ink to wash out. Also in handy 25 lb., 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb. and 2 lb. packages

**ALL-PURPOSE****Robin Hood Flour**

USED BY MORE CANADIAN WOMEN THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED.





## MRS. TOMPKINS IS DOING HER CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY THIS YEAR

Smart shopper, Mrs. Tompkins. No last-minute hustle and bustle for her. She's starting her Christmas baking early this year. And the first thing on her shopping list is Five Roses Flour. She wants to be sure that all the good things she bakes are as good as they can possibly be. For nothing helps create the magic of Christmas-time like the flavor and texture that comes only from real homebaking with Five Roses Flour. So, take a tip from Mrs. Tompkins. It's not a moment too soon to put Five Roses on your shopping list... to make sure your family enjoys a fine eating time this Christmas.

**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**  
Canada's Most Respected Name in Baking

## The Countrywoman

THERE is a perversity in most of us that makes us complain about real and sometimes imagined abuses and yet do nothing about them. Homemakers, as a group, are no exception. Yet they do have an outlet through which they may register their complaints about some of their household problems, particularly those related to the quality of the food, clothing and other services they buy, anticipating that, over a period of time, constructive action may be forthcoming to negate them. Such an outlet is the Canadian Association of Consumers.

The association held its eleventh annual meeting at Montreal in October and recorded a membership of about 25,000 that included increases in both individual and group memberships, particularly among rural women.

Miss Isabel Atkinson, Saskatoon, the CAC national president, pointed out that much effort has been directed toward establishing and maintaining the standards of essential consumer goods, particularly foods, at both provincial and national levels. In Ontario, for instance, provincial regulations to ensure the inspection of meat produced and consumed within the province had been considerably strengthened as the result of CAC efforts over a period of years. But she reminded us that there is still much work to be done in most provinces to secure proper grading of meat, fruits, vegetables and eggs. With increased use of frozen foods, there is a growing need for care and caution in their handling.

She expressed particular concern regarding the need for adequate inspection of processing and packaging plants to maintain standards of cleanliness and sanitation. In her view, this need was heightened by the spectacular growth in the number of these plants in recent years.

### Committee Reports

The committee report on textiles had this to say: "Just as in the case of the majority of other complaints received by this committee during the year, these could be said to be, at least in part, the result of unwise consumer shopping habits. As consumers we can learn much about shopping for satisfactory goods, and being able to judge when complaints about merchandise are truly justified. If low price is the prime factor in a purchase, it is reasonable to expect the article has been cheapened in some way in order to keep the cost at a minimum, and will not then give the most satisfactory service. If, however, an article is purchased whose quality should, according to price and label, render reasonable wear and satisfaction, then the consumer has just cause for complaint if it does not do so."

The agriculture committee report admitted to being able to present only limited aspects of the many problems facing farmers. It did express the hope that the study of these problems would give consumers some realization of the growing complexity of the farm business and "focus attention on the close relationship of producer and consumer

as being one which requires trust and forbearance between them."

The toy testing committee reported work on two fronts, actual testing and consumer education. In the first instance, it tested 150 new toys. It tested 30 others for the National Industrial Design Council for play value (before the council judged them for design) and made a study of toys for handicapped children. Many of their findings will appear in the third edition of a forthcoming guide to children's cultural and educational materials. In the second instance, it compiled the first toy buying guide to be offered in North America, now in use in both Canada and the United States.

### Recommendations

A number of resolutions of importance to the homemaker were passed. Paint manufacturers were asked to supply their product in pint-size cans as in the past; suppliers of semi-porcelain, pottery and china to make cups without saucers available; the federal government to remove the 10 per cent sales tax on drugs and other pharmaceutical products.

The association committed itself to an educational campaign designed to reduce the danger within the home from household products containing substances injurious to health, or of a poisonous nature. It made plans to work for federal legislation to cover the control, handling and labeling of these products.

In the year ahead, CAC looks to a maintenance of its opposition to resale price maintenance and trading stamps; to presentation of briefs to the price spreads commission and tariff board; to efforts designed to lessen "wasteful promotional advertising, including premiums, coupons and other abuses"; to the launching of new Canada Standard sizes in children's underwear and sleepwear.

Whatever criticism there may be of the Canadian Association of Consumers, it does serve a 2-fold purpose for Canadian homemakers: They have a voice 25,000 strong before governments, manufacturers and suppliers when they seek desirable changes in goods or services; and, secondly, through it they can learn about the latest developments regarding those goods and services, looking to the best use of their budget dollars.—E.F. V

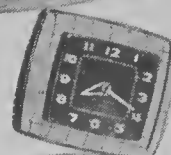




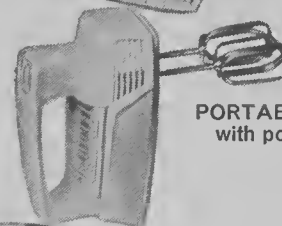
**THIS TIME OF YEAR  
MORE CANADIANS GIVE  
GENERAL ELECTRIC  
APPLIANCES  
THAN ANY  
OTHER MAKE**



**"EVEN-FLOW" STEAM IRON**  
gives twice as much steam



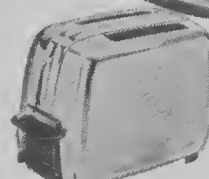
**KITCHEN CLOCK**  
for split-second accuracy



**PORTABLE MIXER**  
with power to spare



**VAPOUR-CONTROL KETTLE**  
lets you control steam



**AUTOMATIC TOASTER**  
for made-to-order toast



**FEATHERWEIGHT DRY IRON**  
with controlled heat



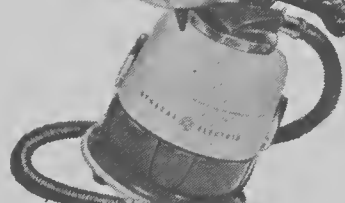
**AUTOMATIC COFFEE MAKER**  
for delicious coffee



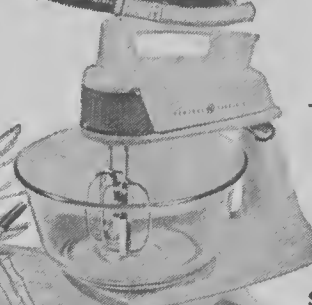
**LARGE ROUND  
AUTOMATIC FRYPAN**  
cooks to perfection



**LARGE FAMILY SIZE  
AUTOMATIC FRYPAN**  
with "helper" handle



**SWIVEL-TOP CLEANER**  
with double-action unit



**TWO-IN-ONE MIXER**  
for stand and  
portable use



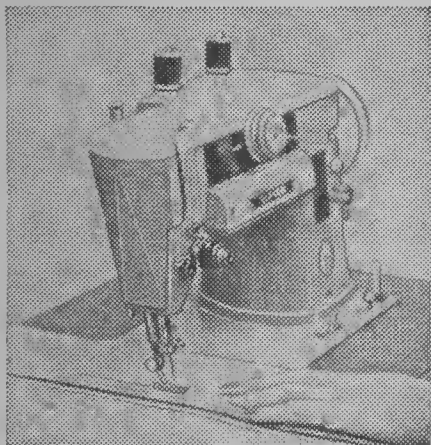
**SLEEP-GUARD BLANKET**  
for perfect sleeping

**FLOOR POLISHER**  
that waxes too

*Why such perfect Christmas Gifts? Because throughout the year more Canadians choose General Electric appliances than any other make when they shop for themselves. It's nice to give a gift that's really wanted. Nice to have such a big choice too!*



**GENERAL ELECTRIC  
APPLIANCES**



The **SLANT-O-MATIC\*** — most modern automatic zigzag machine ever. And the easiest! Lets you 'tune' knob for exquisite fancy stitches . . . do finer straight stitching. Built-in threading and stitch charts, drop-in front bobbin and other exciting features. Cabinets or portables.



The **SLANT-NEEDLE** — only straight-stitch machine with needle slanted forward for better sewing visibility! Simple to operate and, like all **SINGER\*** Sewing Machines, it's built for a *lifetime*. Adapts to Automatic Zigzagger. Comes in consoles, desks or portable case.



**NEW YOUNG-BUDGET MACHINE** — designed especially for young homemakers! Sews superbly backward and forward. Comes in cabinets or as portable with a complete set of attachments. Remember too, you get a complete **SINGER** sewing course in-person *free!*



**ECONOMY PORTABLE** — now at a new low price . . . the machine that was already the thriftiest value in town! This top-bobbin model has the famous **SINGER\*** light, simplified threading, back-tack stitch and a carrying case.



**LOW DOWN PAYMENT  
EASY BUDGET TERMS**

**SINGER SEWING CENTERS**

\*A Trademark of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY



*Soft blocks of any desired size delight a toddler. Letters are cut from scraps of contrasting felt or made of braid. Stuffing is of kapok or cotton wadding.*

## Gifts of Felt

**S**MALL gifts, the Christmas "extras," help capture the spirit of giving. A pleasure to make, they hang tantalizingly from the tree, add mysterious bulges to a suspended stocking, and bring pleasure to friends regardless of age. At little cost in time or money you can make imaginative gifts or personalize purchases using felt.

Felt animals and cuddly toys (as pictured) are but two of many gifts to be made from felt; skirts, scuff slippers, eye-glass cases, pillow covers and pin cushions are several more.

Practically every color in the rainbow is available in felt; vibrant shades, dark flannelly tones and petal-pale tints. Combine colors in a pleasing blend or unusual contrast.

Felt is a wonderful fabric for appliques and trims. Even scraps can be used to decorate your work or purchased gifts. Pink the edges or clip decorative motifs with no thought for rough edges, then apply with hand or machine stitching.

It's always wise to know the nature of a fabric you're working with. Here are some facts about felt:

- Felt never needs hemming or seam finish—the cut edge is the finished edge.

- Felt won't fray.
- Felt can be cut in any direction.
- Felt holds its shape.
- Felt comes in 36- and 72-inch widths.

Fabric care is important, too. Felt must be dry-cleaned but you can freshen it between cleanings by rubbing very lightly with fine-grained sandpaper or with an art gum eraser to remove surface soil. Felt can be pressed easily with a moderate iron (not steam) and a dry cloth. Press on the wrong side.

The nature of felt makes it particularly suitable for gift-making by children. Few tools are needed and they are ones found in all households.

Other materials, too, can be used to personalize small gifts. Decorative stitching by hand or machine creates appealing monograms or the design of your choice on linens or wearing

apparel. An inexpensive cotton fringe will turn ordinary cotton gloves into a treasured fashion accessory, while luxurious metallic braids in silver or gold add formal beauty. Tiny buttons scattered over the backs of gloves or applied with the embroiderer's touch add a special note of glamour.

Cheery potholders can be made from materials in your scrap bag. Sandwich four pieces of flannel between two pieces chosen for the outside covering. Using the quilting foot for the sewing machine, quilt on the diagonal, spacing lines one inch apart. Quilting stitches may be done by hand. Cut quilted piece in desired shape and baste a hanging loop in place. To make the loop, fold a two-inch strip of binding in half lengthwise, stitch and fold to form loop. Fold a long string of binding lengthwise and stitch around the quilted potholder. A zigzag attachment for the machine may be used for this step.

For children and adults alike, the actual creating of a gift is a source of satisfaction. At Christmas or any gift time, presents which show thoughtful consideration and bear the mark of personal skill are warmly received. V



*Instructions and pattern for this felt toy cat are given in Leaflet S-5556, available for 10 cents from The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.*

# Cover-Ups

These Butterick patterns may be obtained from your nearest local dealer or from Department K, The Butterick Company, Inc., 528 Evans Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.



No. 8796A—A party-pretty pouf as new as the fashion headlines. Pictured here in a blossom print blessed with a bow, it comes in one size only, 35 cents.



No. 8795C—Twin bows tie at the hipline of this print "poncho" apron. Order from sizes: Small, 10-12; Medium, 14-16; Large, 18-20. Price 35 cents. Pattern includes two "chemette" aprons, costs 35 cents.



No. 8798—Doll trousseau also includes playclothes, tapered pajamas and lingerie (not shown) for dolls 8" to 22" long, breast 4½" to 10". Price 35 cents.



No. 8797C—Quick 'n easy apron has a hand towel stitched into waistband. One size only, 35 cents.

No. 8794C—Dainty cover-up tea apron has ribbon trim and bows. Sizes: Small, 10-12; Medium, 14-16; Large, 18-20. Two pinafore wrap-arounds included in package, 35 cents.





# The Country Boy and Girl

## Children's United Nations



*Children travel home by fingertip at U.N. school.*

[U.N. photo]

**H**OW would you like to go to school with boys and girls from countries in faraway parts of the world who go to classes at the United Nations school on Long Island, across the Hudson River from New York City? Do you know what the United Nations is?

Thirteen years ago, in 1945, a number of countries decided to join together to help their own people and people in other parts of the world. A world war was just over and leaders in these countries thought if they tried to learn about one another, if strong countries helped smaller ones and shared their food with those who had very little, there would be no need to fight wars. Wars only kill people and wreck homes.

They called themselves the United Nations.

Today 82 countries are joined together in the United Nations and their flags fly in front of the U.N. headquarters building in the middle of New York.

Each of these countries sends its representatives to the United Nations. Because these people must often be away from their native lands for many months, they often bring their families with them. Boys and girls, of course, can't have holidays when they are away from home for a long time and so it was decided to have a special United Nations school for them.

When the school first opened there were 20 boys and girls in classes and they came from 15 different countries. Now, nearly 240 pupils attend the school and they come from most of the countries who are represented at the United Nations.

If you should go to this school you would learn reading, writing and arithmetic either in English or in French, just as you do at home. And as you passed from one grade to another you would have more subjects to study such as social studies, music and art.

Wouldn't it be fun to learn how to write Chinese characters and understand their meaning? You could

if you joined an after-school class with the Chinese children. English-speaking children learn French at afternoon classes and some classes are taught in Spanish, Chinese and Hindi. These are for children who use these languages at home.

Because boys and girls at this school talk so many different languages you could probably learn to speak with them in their own particular tongue if you really wanted to!

Many children visit the huge United Nations building in New York with their parents. Special tours are arranged for children and each young visitor receives a U.N. badge to wear.

You would probably see the council chambers that resemble the parliament buildings in your own province. But at the United Nations you can listen to the delegates speaking in their own language. At the same time, by picking up a 5-language telephone, you can switch the dial to learn what the delegate is saying in English, or any of the five official languages used at U.N.

There is a book shop where you can buy special U.N. notepaper and greeting cards. All the money collected by selling these goes to the United Nations Children's Fund. Perhaps you already know about UNICEF if you have helped in the "shell-out" campaign. UNICEF sends food and medicine to millions of children who are not so well looked after as most Canadian children.

If you collect stamps you could visit the U.N. post office. Most visitors like to send cards with a U.N. stamp. They can only be mailed from the U.N. post office and the 13 kinds make a good addition to stamp collections.

Three thousand people work in the United Nations buildings. There are also the delegates from all the member countries. These people are trying to build a happier world, in which the people of all countries will work together and try to solve their problems without fighting about them.

The United Nations school is really the "Children's United Nations" because the boys and girls who attend its classes learn to work and play together even though they don't always speak the same language or do their lessons in quite the same manner.

## Color Story

(To be colored with paints or crayons. Whenever you come to a word spelled in CAPITAL letters, use that color.)

"Hold on tight!" shouted BROWN-haired Teddy to YELLOW-haired Susie May. "We're coming to a big hill!"

Susie May wears a PINK (use RED lightly) coat and bonnet with leggings to match. She has BLACK rubber shoes. Her cap is trimmed with GRAY fur and a pompom of GRAY fur. Her muff has a BLUE lining.

Teddy wears a dark GREEN snow suit. It has ORANGE (use RED and YELLOW mixed) ankles and waist band. His gloves are ORANGE too, and his scarf and cap are ORANGE and GREEN stripes. The fringe is BLACK, so is the tassel on his cap and overshoes.

"This is a mighty fast RED sled!" cries Teddy. "And these YELLOW guide ropes are like reins."

"Oh, I love to feel the swift GRAY runners under the sled glide over the snow!" says Susie May, gleefully.

"I see BLACK-haired Polly pulling her sled up the hill," says Teddy. Her sled ropes are RED. She is dressed in RED, to the tops of her BLACK boots. The fur on her coat is WHITE and the tassel on her bonnet is BLACK.

The children have RED cheeks and lips. The sky is pale BLUE with WHITE flakes and there are two ever-GREENS almost covered with snow.



# Young People

*On the farm and at home*

## 4-H . . . Parents Go Too

by A. L. O'FARRELL

WE often hear it said that our young people are "going to the dogs," but at Bear Creek, Sask., they are going to the 4-H clubs. This community has a very active beef club with 16 members and an equally active homecraft club.

Not only the club members are active. Everyone at Bear Creek seems to be involved in 4-H work one way or another. Bob Needham, the 21-year-old leader of the beef club says, "It is parent support that makes the club. Without the parents we just couldn't have a club."

And Bob should know. He joined the beef club as soon as he was old enough and has been an active member ever since, except for an interval spent at the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alta. He is now completing his second year as leader.

When the 4-H idea first "took hold" in this region, the Piapot Calf Club had grown so large it had to be divided. A part of it became the Bear Creek Beef Club. Having learned about 4-H work by supporting the Piapot club, Bear Creek parents gave the new club their wholehearted support.

Homes were opened for meetings but it became obvious, when the attendance rose to 60, that houses just could not accommodate groups of such size. Arrangements were made to hold meetings in the large district school and now there are sometimes as many as 80 at club sessions.

Some parents, like Mr. Leot Sanderson, helped their own teen-agers in the club until they outgrew it. Now they are continuing their help to successive groups of young people.

Bear Creek fathers are always ready to assist with achievement day preparations and willingly take groups of club members to rallies and tournaments.

Bear Creek mothers, despite all the food they prepare for club social events, are equally enthusiastic about 4-H club activities. This is important because they are all busy women and must cope with the lack of conveniences and facilities.

PROBING into the facts of this parent support, we asked Bob Needham, "Just what have they done for you? Have they given any equipment . . ."

"The club has its own funds," Bob replied. He explained that the club conducts a yearly project, such as a dance or a raffle. For the latter, members buy a calf from one of the fathers, pay for it out of the raffle fund and keep the surplus for the club. Tickets are sold for miles around. One year Bob's father sup-

plied the calf but when it was won by his uncle who lived in the city of Medicine Hat, it returned to the Needham farm!

Members' parents have always attended club meetings. In Bob's opinion this is a real advantage because "everything can be settled right at the meetings. If we want to have a rally or send someone to Saskatoon for the judging contests, we get it all settled without any delay. It sure helps to have the parents right there to decide things."

Parents have helped in other ways.

The first year Bob was leader, Leot Sanderson coached him in his new duties. "Mrs. Eugene Berreth is a great help," Bob told us. A local teacher, she helps the young people with the many forms they must complete in connection with club activities.

Mrs. Berreth also leads the homecraft club which meets in the school the same night as the beef club. This avoids separate meetings for those who are members of both. The arrangement does have its drawbacks for as Bob pointed out, there is not always sufficient time to complete questionnaires and for the study periods necessary in the beef club. "With two meetings in one, we don't get enough time. That's something we have to decide another year," he said.

At the social hour that follows meetings, parents nearly always provide the music. Mothers are in charge of providing lunch. Two of them serve as hostesses each meeting until all have had their turn. Then they start over again. They bring coffee, cream and sugar; the other mothers provide food.

The support and assistance given to these young people by their parents may not be spectacular but it is enduring. V



Bob Needham, 4-H leader, attributes success in club work to the parents.

# A MILE HIGH

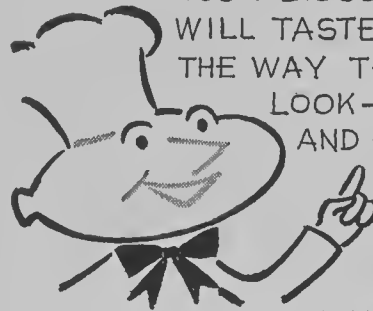
I'VE JUST DISCOVERED  
THE SECRET OF  
MAKING BAKING  
POWDER BISCUITS  
**A MILE  
HIGH!**



SO WHAT? MAYBE  
MINE DON'T LOOK  
AS PRETTY,  
BUT THEY'LL  
TASTE JUST  
AS GOOD!



WITHOUT THE **SECRET**,  
YOUR BISCUITS  
WILL TASTE JUST  
THE WAY THEY  
LOOK - FLAT  
AND HARD.



O.K.,  
WHAT'S  
THE BIG  
SECRET?



WHEN THE BISCUITS ARE READY  
FOR THE OVEN, LET THEM STAND  
IN A WARM PLACE FOR A WHILE.  
THE BAKING POWDER MAKES THEM  
RISE ONCE; THEN, WHEN  
YOU BAKE 'EM, THEY RISE  
AGAIN. THAT'S WHY MY  
BISCUITS CAME OUT  
**A MILE HIGH!!**



WHY DIDN'T  
MINE DO THAT?  
I USED  
BAKING  
POWDER!



AH! YOU DIDN'T USE  
**BLUE RIBBON**  
BAKING POWDER.  
IT'S DOUBLE-  
ACTING. IF YOU  
WANT BAKING  
POWDER BISCUITS  
**A MILE HIGH**  
YOU'LL BE  
HAPPY WITH  
**BLUE RIBBON**



**Brooke Bond Canada Limited**

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**MAKE FRAGRANT,  
COLORFUL TOILET  
SOAP...FOR LESS  
THAN 1/2 PRICE!**



SEND FOR YOUR  
"SCENT 'N' COLOR"  
KIT

**ONLY**  
No proof of  
purchase needed

**25¢**

Add this special  
"Scent 'N' Color"  
concentrate while making  
Gillett's Lye soap. Get luxurious,  
fragrant toilet soap. Choice of  
jasmin, rose, lilac, lavender. Each bottle  
perfumes and colors all the soap  
you make with one regular size can  
of Gillett's Lye. "Scent 'N' Color"  
ordinarily sells for up to three  
times this price.



**MAIL COUPON TODAY!**

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED,  
Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal.

For each "Scent 'N' Color" kit, I enclose 25¢. Please rush me, postpaid, the kit, (or kits),  
in the fragrance I have marked below, as well as simple instructions for using it.

.....Jasmin.....Rose.....Lilac.....Lavender

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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## CONSTIPATED BABY...

Give Baby's Own Tablets.  
Sweet, mild little tablets.  
Nothing better to help  
clear out bowels quickly  
—yet gently. No "sleepy"  
stuff — no dulling effect.  
Used for more than 50  
years.



Equally good for the  
restlessness and feverishness resulting from  
digestive upsets at teething time and other  
minor baby ills. Taste good and are easy to  
take! Get a package today at drugstores.

**BABY'S OWN  
TABLETS**

Take a look at the **WHAT'S  
NEW** column, page 36. There is  
likely a new product you could  
use.

**WASH DAY IS BRIGHT!**  
We  
got rid of  
**RUSTY  
WATER!**



With a **DIAMOND** Iron Re-  
moval Filter you'll have no  
more rust spots on your  
clothes! Water is crystal  
clear, palatable. Send for  
free descriptive book.

OSHKOSH FILTER & SOFTENER  
CO. (CANADA) LTD.  
BRANDON (Dept. C) MANITOBA



FOR SHOCK, EXPOSURE OR SUDDEN ILLNESS



**DISTURBED  
REST?**

**It may be the kidneys**

Take Gin Pills to help increase  
the urinary flow and so relieve  
bladder and urinary irritations  
that are often the cause of back  
ache, tired logy feeling and  
disturbed rest.

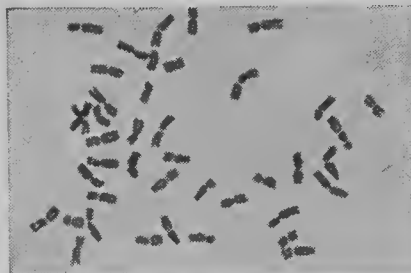
**GIN  
PILLS**

FOR THE KIDNEYS



Continued from page 15

## TAILOR-MADE CROPS



Chromosomes of bread wheat, greatly  
magnified. They are the life-giving  
bodies in dividing cells of the plants.

Chromosomes are known to be re-  
sponsible for the development of the  
hereditary traits of all living organ-  
isms. It is the chromosomes that are  
transmitted from generation to ge-  
neration in the perpetuation of life.

Different plant or animal species  
have their own specific number and  
kind of chromosomes. For example,  
we as people have 23 pairs of chro-  
mosomes in all our body cells. They ac-  
count for the color of our skin, what  
sex we will be, the shape of our face  
and other differences and likenesses  
between us. Barley and rye each have  
seven pairs of chromosomes in each  
body cell. Although the seven pairs  
of barley chromosomes are not too  
different in appearance from the seven  
pairs of rye chromosomes, they obvi-  
ously are responsible for the develop-  
ment of a different kind of plant.

Our bread wheats have 21 pairs of  
chromosomes or 42 chromosomes in  
each of the plant cells. The fact that  
wheat has 21 pairs of chromosomes,  
and that the many hereditary traits  
important in wheat improvement are  
carried in these chromosomes, has  
been known and has been important  
to the plant breeder in the planning  
of his breeding program. But, until  
very recently, he was unable to single  
out a particular pair of chromosomes  
and measure its effects either alone or  
in combination with other pairs of  
chromosomes, or control its movement  
from generation to generation. This is  
now possible, thanks to the pioneering  
research of Dr. Sears from Missouri,  
who, working with a variety called  
"Chinese," developed a series of lines  
or types lacking a different one of the  
21 pairs of wheat chromosomes. Plant  
breeders can now develop similar lines  
in any variety of wheat.

How can these lines with a missing  
pair of chromosomes be used to ad-  
vantage? Because of the missing pair,  
it is possible, by a series of controlled  
crosses, to replace the missing pair of  
chromosomes with a pair from another  
variety. It is possible, therefore, to  
measure the effect of any pair of  
chromosomes with any other combina-  
tion of chromosome pairs. Thus it is  
possible, for example, to determine  
which of the pairs of chromosomes of  
Thatcher could be replaced advan-  
tageously by chromosome pairs from  
some other variety, and hence an im-  
mediate improvement may be effected  
in Thatcher, which has so well proven  
itself and which is so hard to improve  
on for yield by conventional breeding  
methods.

That this is now possible is not just  
idle speculation. Dr. Unrau at the



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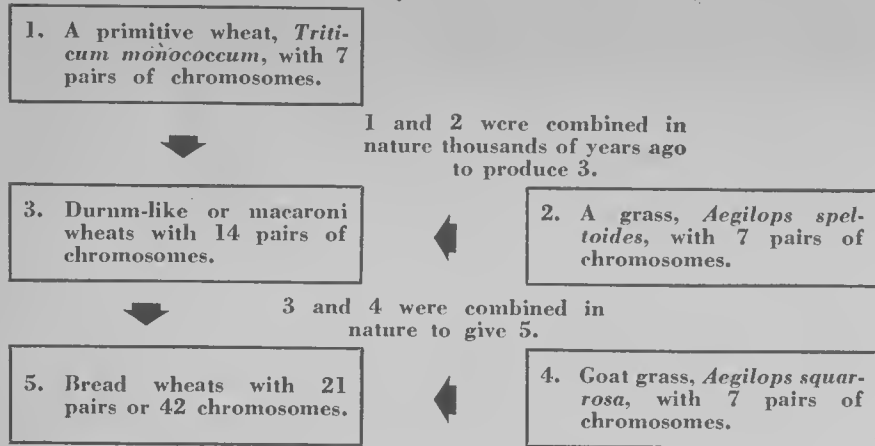
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Figure I—Family Tree of Bread Wheats



University of Alberta, and his co-workers, have very nicely demonstrated tremendous yield increases in the variety Chinese by certain chromosome substitutions from Thatcher. They are now evaluating the relative merits of the 21 different pairs of Thatcher chromosomes, as well as the relative merits of the pairs chromosomes from other varieties. As soon as the contribution of individual chromosomes is evaluated, with particular emphasis on quality from a number of varieties, the plant breeder will be able to organize his plant breeding on a sounder basis than has been possible in the past. He will then truly be able to breed for higher yield and at the same time retain quality.

#### Species Building

IF we were to take a look at the family tree of our bread wheats, we would see that they evolved along the lines shown in Figure I.

Recently a number of different scientists have reproduced some of the evolutionary steps leading to the development of our bread wheats. When the 28 chromosomes of the durum-like wheats are combined with the 14 chromosomes of goat grass, the resulting 42-chromosome wheats look very much like some of the existing bread wheats and are readily crossable with them.

If the bread wheats can be reproduced by combining the chromosomes of the durum-like wheats and goat grass, then it should be possible to produce new types of crop plants by putting together different combinations of chromosomes. For example, if instead of using the seven pairs of goat grass chromosomes to combine with the 14 pairs of durum, the seven pairs of chromosomes from rye were used, a new type of crop plant related to the bread wheats would be produced. This has been done and it serves as an example of what is meant by species building.

The actual mechanics of species building are not necessarily easy. When two widely dissimilar species are crossed, such as durum wheat and rye, and if viable seed is obtained, the resulting progeny are usually completely sterile and therefore cannot reproduce themselves. It is now possible to occasionally overcome the sterility barrier by suitable chemical treatment.

In some of the species crosses that have been tried, abortion takes place at a very early stage after fertilization and no seed is produced. This barrier, too, can now be overcome by removing the very small embryo at an early stage and growing it artificially.

There are literally thousands of new combinations of chromosomes, and

hence thousands of types of crops that can be developed from wheat and related species. Two of the very recently developed species that we wish

to test for possible agricultural uses at the University of Manitoba are the durum wheat-rye species and the durum wheat-wheatgrass species. The head types of each of the new species, as well as the head types of the parents from which they were derived, are shown in the illustration on page 15.

We have been particularly impressed with the vegetative vigor of the durum wheat-rye hybrid. As a potential crop it has all the appearances of being a far more productive grain producing factory than the best of the present day wheats. The heads are considerably larger and the individual grains tend to be larger too. But appearances can be deceiving. It is, therefore, too early to say that in this durum-rye hybrid we have something better than our bread wheat.

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**ALWAYS  
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FOR THE BEST**

Much has to be done with this raw new species: First to develop strains that have suitable maturity, kernel type and yield; and, second, to evaluate the potential uses. A program of improvement and evaluation has already been planned and started.

With the recent developments of chromosome substitution and species

building, we can predict a new era—an era in which not only should the farmer have available vastly improved bread wheat varieties, but also a far greater range of crop plants from which to choose, assuring greater productivity for the common good of man. V

*Continued from page 16*

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION

This year, the Brussels Conference heard reports that few IFAP actions had created so much interest in FAO as had this one. Some real improvement in the working of the Washington Sub-Committee was already evident, and there was hope at least that it would be strengthened even further.

All the same, it had to be recognized that even a greatly strengthened Washington Sub-Committee is far from being an answer to the problems of international consultation on surplus disposal. In the case of wheat, it is felt that, where you have a commodity agreement, it may be best to use that agreement to cope with surplus disposal, as well as with commercial sales.

It has for a long time been the opinion of Canadian farmers, and of most IFAP members, that the best solution to problems of surpluses lies in the creation of an international agency that would put surplus disposal on a truly orderly international basis. Many plans have been proposed. These have been known by different names—a world food board, a world food bank, a world food reserve, an international commodity clearing house.

At its Brussels meeting IFAP said that "there should be established an international agency through which governments could work together to utilize the world's reserves of food and agricultural raw materials in such a way as to realize their value for human welfare and, at the same time, avoid the undermining of international agricultural trade and economies of agricultural countries."

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**A**CTUALLY, there are only a relatively few products, although vitally important ones, in which there are surpluses in the form of a buildup of stocks beyond normal market requirements. The more important are wheat, feed grain, some dairy products, jute and some oil seeds.

Of these, one in particular—butter—was given a lot of attention by the Brussels Conference. For a number of years world milk production has been rising, and in the past year the growing problem being created has been sharply pointed up by a severe drop in the price of butter on the London market. There are very few markets for commercial butter exports, and by far the largest of these is London. Regular butter exporters like New Zealand have been hard hit, and there is a lot of pressure from some countries to export surpluses at subsidized prices.

The problem is aggravated by the widespread use of margarine which,

as in Canada, severely limits the sale of butter and the price which can be charged. Reduced butter prices in some countries have been immediately reflected in increased consumption, and, as a means of reducing surpluses, a lot of emphasis is placed upon narrowing the gap between butter and margarine prices. It is generally recognized that rising output per cow combined with price supports and guarantees have contributed to the situation. The situation is a difficult one and the conference has recommended that the governments of importing and supplying countries should discuss ways and means of improving international butter marketing arrangements, and should also critically examine the effect domestic support arrangements are having on international trade in butter.

**A**N important part of the program at Brussels did not result in any resolutions. It has over the years become increasingly clear that if IFAP is to move forward to more useful and constructive service to world agriculture its members must gain a deeper knowledge of the position faced by agriculture in each of their countries, of the ends toward which farm policies in them are directed, and of the means being adopted to achieve those ends. A special day of discussion was devoted, therefore, to looking at the national structures of agriculture in member countries, based on material prepared for the Conference by the IFAP staff.

What these discussions showed, in a very clear light, was that in every European country the farm industry is faced with the same pressures that agriculture finds in Canada: increasing productivity that outstrips the ability of the market to absorb the product at fair prices; a pressure to larger farm units in some cases; in all cases a declining farm labor force as machines replace men; the cost-price squeeze.

The problems are not only economic—they are social, and the prospect of a declining rural population is looked upon with alarm not only by the farmers, but by the governments of many countries.

In the long run the answer lies in rising standards of living and industrial expansion. But the fact is that in the advanced countries of the free world the rapidly rising ability of farmers to produce food and fiber is outstripping the market. Unless farmers are to be subjected to intolerable instability and dropping prices and incomes, the measures that nearly every country must take to stabilize and protect their agriculture will result in some surplus problems arising

that only determined international action can properly meet.

In a situation such as this the farmers who are in the business of producing for world markets—like the Canadian and Australian wheat producer, and the New Zealand meat and dairy product producer—are in an extremely vulnerable position. Instead of expanding, world markets are stationary or contracting. To make matters worse, surpluses appear on the market on a subsidized basis, perhaps largely the result of measures of agricultural support.

## EUROPEAN PLAN

THIS brings us to the subject of the great experiment of the European Economic Community, in which six countries (Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, France, West Germany and Italy) have started on a long, gradual program to create free trade, free movement of labor, a common currency, and a common tariff policy between them—in short to create, economically speaking, a single nation.

In addition there is the less ambitious, but very important, plan to weld 17 European countries, including the Community nations, into a single free trade area. This idea is still in the stage of discussion and negotiation.

It is evident that these plans for economic unification could be a real threat to agricultural exporters outside Europe, if the Economic Community and the proposed free trade area followed an intensified policy of agricultural protection and self-sufficiency. But the IFAP Conference recognized that fundamentally these plans are great and forward-looking acts of economic statesmanship that should greatly increase the prosperity and wealth of Europe, and in doing so increase agricultural markets rather than contract them.

The chairman of the Conference's policy committee, Mr. Biesheuvel of the Netherlands, had this to say about these plans in Europe: "The beginning of European economic co-operation," he said, "is to be found in the American Marshall Plan. It was the plan itself, and the necessity for European co-operation which it created that sowed the seeds of what has come since."

This was a generous remark, and also one of great significance for IFAP. It showed that constructive co-operation, even to cope with postwar disaster as in Europe, or with surpluses as may be the case today, can be the beginning of much bigger and better things. ✓

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 5)

tion also of what is in the best interests of Canada and Canadian agriculture.

With Canada's increased and growing population, the production in many segments of Canadian agriculture is about equal to domestic requirements, and there is a strong tendency to think only in terms of the domestic market and overlook the fact that export markets are necessary

for the disposal of a considerable proportion of the total agricultural output.

The value of our agricultural exports amounts to more than one-third of the total Canadian farm cash income. Also, the domestic market, which is the most important for Canadian farmers, is dependent to a very considerable extent on a flourishing industrial economy in this country, which in turn has a very significant export base. Any proposed action with

respect to an agricultural product in Canada which may have an effect on other countries has to be considered in the light of its long-term implications to Canadian interests.

Some measure of import control is inherent in any stabilization program. At the same time it must be realized that the well-being of several important segments of Canadian agriculture are associated closely with free entry into the United States and other markets. Hogs, cattle, Maritime potatoes and B.C. apples are in this category, as are an annual average export

*from machinery shelters to community centres...*



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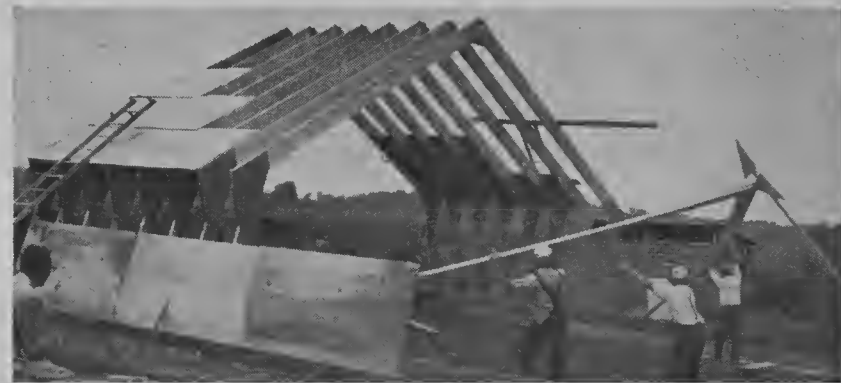


Interior of poultry house near Hammond, B.C., demonstrates large, clear-span facilities possible with new rigid frame method. Get free booklet from your Sylvaply dealer.

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"Must we always have grilled cheese sandwiches on wash day?"





Seen on the left is James Pilkington, discussing his profitable 10,000 layer poultry operation with Alec J. King, Pioneer Feed District Manager.

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### INSTALLS NEW EQUIPMENT

At present he has just installed a semi-wire floor in the pen shown above. Two-thirds of the floor space is under wire and one-third litter. His pen is equipped with hanging automatic feeders and waterers above the wire floor, with individual nests that are three tiers high from floor level. Jim is installing a wire roll-away egg tray in each nest after the pullets have become well accustomed to them. Being located in the darkest area of the building, he expects that the birds will take to these nests without difficulty. Eggs are gathered from a central alley at the back of the nests.



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of over 40,000 head of dairy cattle to a value of about \$9.5 million.

There have been strong pressures for stabilization action from certain segments of agriculture for the primary purpose of having import controls or embargoes applied. The use of such controls as an essential element of a stabilization program is one thing. It is completely indefensible to use it merely as a means of achieving import controls.

### STABILIZING EFFECT

The Act, as you know, guarantees at least 80 per cent of the last 10-year average price for nine commodities. These are cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and wheat, oats and barley outside the Wheat Board area. The farm cash income from these nine commodities represents about 65 per cent of the total cash income, apart from western cereal grains. The application of the Act to these mandatory commodities represents, therefore, a considerable stabilizing influence on agriculture. Many of the price levels which have been established exceed the guaranteed minimum of 80 per cent of the 10-year average, and the supports on butter and cheese are over 100 per cent of that average.

The Act also provides that stabilization prices may be established, at the discretion of the Government, on any other agricultural product not coming under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board. Eleven products, in addition to the mandatory ones, have been taken under the Act.

### NEED A CRITERION

All of the requests which are made to bring products under the Act are, of course, not acted on. Necessity is a basic criterion in this decision.

Recently, for example, strong representations were made for assistance to producers of a certain commodity in two western provinces. It was alleged that their market was being affected adversely by low-priced U.S. imports. The fact, however, was that in both instances the imported product was selling at a considerably higher price than the domestic. The reason was quite apparent—the imported product was of a much better grade than the domestic pack, and much more acceptable to the buyer.

The Canadian article, basically, was as good or better in quality than the U.S. and, if it had the same degree of grading, selection and presentation applied to it, should be able to command at least as good a price as the U.S. The problem obviously was a merchandising one, and to apply price support would merely be to subsidize inefficiency.

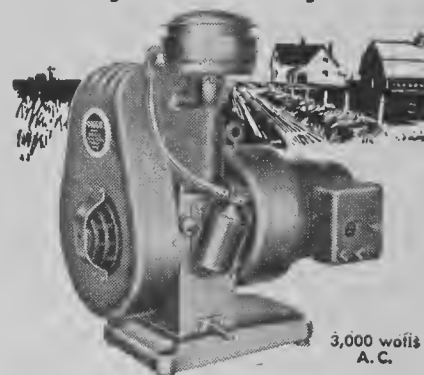
### APPROPRIATE PRICES

When the decision has been taken to accept a product under the Act, consideration must then be given to an appropriate price level. Several factors enter into this.

An important one is the necessity of maintaining an appropriate balance between different commodities. The dairy industry is a case in point. Within your industry the level of the stabilization price provided on butter, cheese and other dairy products should be such as to maintain an appropriate balance between them.

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At the moment I am not going to argue that this has been achieved, but it certainly is and should be the objective.

Another illustration of the necessity for maintaining an appropriate relationship between crops occurs in the cereal field. Southwestern Ontario has a very important interest in wheat, soybeans, sugar beets and corn. The first three are, or are being taken, under the Act, and the corn growers have requested assistance.

There are two inter-related considerations here. One is that the price of Ontario wheat should be in proper relation to that of Western wheat. The other is that, while it is desirable to retain a reasonably normal price relationship between wheat, soybeans and sugar beets in southwestern Ontario, emphasis can quite logically be placed on such crops as soybeans and sugar beets in which Canada is in a deficiency position and where no serious danger of overproduction is involved. From that background, sugar beets and soybeans have been supported at around 90 per cent of their 10-year average price and wheat at 80 per cent. Obviously any incentive to wheat production would only aggravate Canada's No. 1 surplus farm problem.

## COSTS OF PRODUCTION

Costs of production is, of course, an important factor in establishing prices. The Act, in fact, provides that in determining prices the Governor-in-Council shall be guided by the estimated cost of production, but it also adds "and such other factors as the Governor-in-Council considers to be relevant."

It is obvious that costs of production cannot be the only criterion of price. There is, of course, no one uniform cost figure which applies to all production of a given commodity. A price based on even an estimated average production cost might, in many cases, work to the disadvantage rather than the advantage of those it was designed to help.

Probably the most important consideration in determining the price level of any commodity is its probable effect on production. If it results in unmanageable surpluses the program, eventually, will break down. This has been quite evident in the United States where public opinion is bringing about a modification of rigid support prices based on a parity formula.

## PURCHASES vs. PAYMENTS

The Act provides for two methods of implementing stabilized prices. One is purchase, either outright or through an offer to purchase any remaining unsold product at a specified future date. The second is deficiency payments.

Outright purchase appears, in the short term, to be a convenient method for the industry concerned and, of course, is used with many products. It has, however, certain disadvantages.

Outright purchase by the Government usually implies the necessity of import controls. Otherwise, imported product at a lower price could take over the market and greatly increase the amount of domestic product which would come to the Government.

It tends, also, to put the Government in the business of dealing in the

commodity. No one in the trade can tell at a given time how much of a given crop is likely to be true surplus. Hence, there is a tendency for the Government to become the owner of more product than is necessary and of having, eventually, to dispose of it.

We are making some use of the delayed purchase method. Under this we guarantee to buy at a certain time, and at an agreed-on price, any remaining unsold product. This arrangement has the advantage of leaving the product in the hands of the trade, except for that portion which is a true surplus at the end of the marketing season.

It has certain obvious difficulties where the volume of the surplus which an industry would have to carry may be beyond their capacity. It can best be used where potential surpluses are relatively minor.

The second operation method is the deficiency payment one. This, where it can be applied, has many obvious advantages. It removes the necessity of the Government getting actively involved in purchase and sale. Since it permits all product to be sold at the best price that can be realized, no surpluses are accumulated.

There are two major considerations which limit the use of the deficiency payment method.

One is where it is impractical in management to secure complete records of purchases from producers and sales.

The second is in surplus commodities which normally move into export markets and where the application of deficiency payments would likely result in the application of countervailing duties by the importing country.

## MEASURE OF ASSISTANCE

There has been repeated criticism that of the \$250 million appropriated by Parliament for price stabilization, only a minor part is spent each year. The amount which has been actually spent by the Government each year has been interpreted as the measure of assistance provided to agriculture.

This, of course, is very far from being the case. The nearly \$18 million which has been spent on stabilizing dairy prices by no means reflects the measure of assistance to the dairy industry. If there were no price support or no import controls, the net annual income of the dairy industry would probably be \$100 million a year less than it is. This is the true measure of the assistance provided to the dairy industry. Or, on the other hand, had the deficiency payment method been used to stabilize the industry, without other controls, the Government would have to put \$100 million a year into the operation to maintain net income at its present level.

The problem of surplus dairy products cannot be solved by disposal in the export market. Prices for Canadian dairy products are probably the highest in the world, higher than the United States, and twice what might be considered the value for dairy products in international trade. Any export sales that might be made would have to be heavily subsidized, which would undoubtedly bring strong protests from other dairy-producing countries. There is also the complication with the United States, where we have strongly protested against their subsidized sales of wheat.

# "CONFESSION? — Ask The Man Who Goes There!"



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But why, you ask, go to a priest? Why not confess our sins directly to God?

Ask the man who goes to Confession and here's what he will tell you: Sin is an offense against God; it must be forgiven by God. It is God, not man, who determines how forgiveness must be obtained. Christ plainly pointed this out when He empowered His Apostles and their successors to forgive sins or to refuse forgiveness.

"Whose sins you shall forgive," Christ said, "they are forgiven them; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained" (John 20:21-23). Thus Christ authorized the Apostles, and their successors, to pardon or to deny pardon as they judge the sinner worthy or unworthy. To do this they had to know what they were forgiving... the secret dispositions of the sinner... his sorrow and willingness to repair the wrong done to his neighbor by his sins. Who could make this known but the sinner himself—and what is this but Confession?

But Confession—the Sacrament of Penance—is only one of the seven Sacraments Christ left in His Church. Yes, seven—no more and no less! Christ's religion is not merely a message to be accepted, but a life to be lived—from the cradle to the grave. Christ's seven Sacraments are the answer to man's seven basic needs.

Man is born, but he needs to be reborn a Christian in the Sacrament of Baptism. He is nourished, but he needs Christian nourishment in Holy Communion, the Sacrament of the Eucharist. He grows, but he needs to grow and be strengthened in Christian life by the Sacrament of Confirmation. He is cured of disease, but he needs a

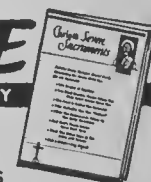
remedy for sin, so destructive of Christian life, and this he finds in the Sacrament of Penance.

Man lives in society which needs officials to promote the common good—and for his life in the Church, he finds officials provided by the Sacrament of Orders. He perpetuates the human race in marriage, which Christ made the Sacrament of Matrimony. And at death, he needs consolation and strength for the last dread hour which he finds in the Last Anointing—the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

Would you like to know how the seven Sacraments can help you to meet the seven basic needs of your life? Then write today for a free pamphlet concerning them, which will come in a plain wrapper. And nobody will call on you. Ask for Pamphlet No. CY-5.

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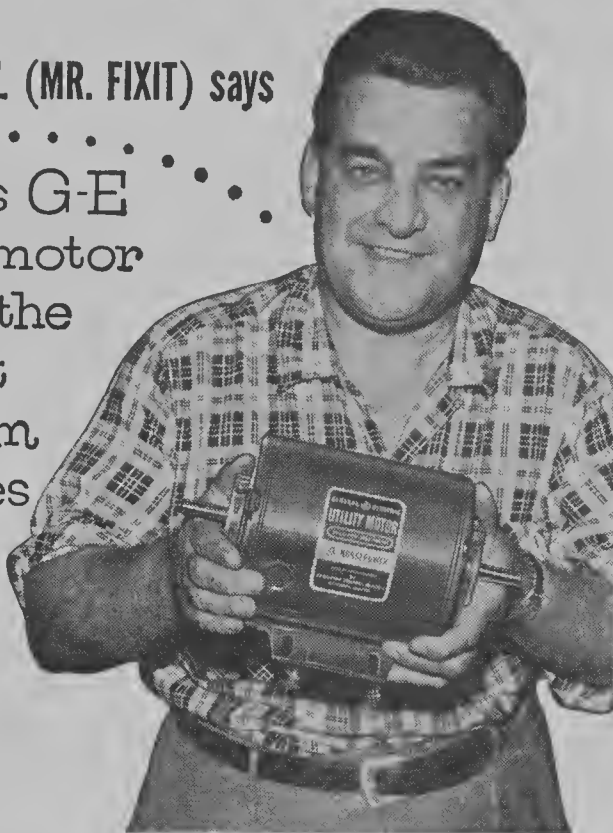
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Hi Folks:

Had a bit of excitement around these parts last week when Bob Jackson's machine shed went up in flames. Bob was fixing a cultivator blade in the shop when he began to feel a mite warm. Taking off his jacket, he placed it on a bale of straw he used to keep in there to sit on. As it turned out, this made things warmer instead of cooler—a whole lot warmer in fact.

It appears that Bob put his pipe in his jacket pocket before he set the coat down, which is natural enough, except that in this case the pipe was still full of hot ashes. Next thing our friend knew, the bale of straw was ablaze, and the fire was into a pile of oily rags under the bench.

Well sir, Bob grabbed the fire extinguisher he keeps in a handy spot near the door, and pumped 'er like mad before he realized he'd forgotten to fill the thing since he'd used it on a small grass fire a couple of days back. About then it was getting so hot Bob figured he'd better make a stab at saving a few things, and he managed to make a couple of trips in and out before the beam collapsed so he couldn't get back.

By this time, a bunch of us folks had arrived, and we were able to keep the flames from spreading to the other buildings, until finally the fire burnt itself out.

"You get to save anything out of that shed, Bob?" Ted Corbett asked him.

## Rural Route Letter

"Had time to grab a few items," Bob nodded. "Funny thing though, I can't exactly recall what they were. I just grabbed anything that looked worth saving."

He began to look a bit worried. "Let's see now, there was my tool set. That was right beside me. And my portable saw—I must've picked those up anyways."

Well sir, when we went over to look at the junk he'd lugged out, Bob just stood there with his mouth hanging open. There was an old V-8 hub cap he once picked up on the road, a broken down weather vane he'd removed from his barn, a stick he was whittling into a cane, and a great big anvil which wouldn't have been hurt by the fire at all.

"Nobody knows what they're liable to do during a fire," I said, thinking to make him feel better about it. "I remember some folks who lived in a shack west of here during the Depression. One night the shack caught fire when they were all in bed in their nightshirts. Did they grab some clothes? No sir, they all concentrated on trying to push a big ugly sideboard out the narrow door, forgetting they'd put it in there before the walls were ever built. They could've grabbed a jar of money on the mantel, or a hunting rifle hanging—"

But, instead of feeling better, Bob sort of collapsed at that. "My new rifle," he groaned, "I took it out there to clean it this morning."

Sincerely yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

## The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG

